

PROSPOLOGICAL
AND
THERAPEUTIC TABLES



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ODUCTORY.

THE Tables are intended as a pocket companion to those beginning the important study of Materia Medica.

The arrangement is—first, A short Explanation of the Actions of Medicines; second, The Posological and Therapeutic Tables; third, An Index of Diseases, with appropriate Remedies.

In the Tables the more important Medicines have their principal actions and uses, and in some the mode of administration also given; while others have their actions only.

Reference is made easy by all the three divisions being arranged alphabetically.

The doses given are for adults, unless otherwise mentioned. The dose marked for child means one year; that for infant means under six months.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS WHICH WILL BE USEFUL IN PRESCRIBING.

A well-constructed Prescription ought to have the four following conditions:—

<i>Recipe</i> —Sulphatis Magnesiae, ʒi., . . .	Remedium.
Syrupi Zingiberis, ʒss., . . .	Corrigens.
Tincturæ Sennæ, ʒi., . . .	Adjuvans.
Aquæ vel Infusi Sennæ, ad. ʒviii., .	Menstruum.

Solve.

Signetur.—One to three table-spoonfuls a dose.

But a Prescription may contain only the first and the last, or these with either of the other two.

Soluble salts may be given in solution. Insoluble salts and powders, if given in the form of mixture, should be suspended by the aid of mucilage or syrup. Essences, fluid-extracts, liquors, solutions, tinctures, generally given in draught or mixture. Powders and salts may be given either in the form of powder, or made into pills (pills should not exceed 4-5 grs.) with spirit, conserve roses, extracts, mucilage, syrup, glycerine. From one to two grains of most extracts will be sufficient to give consistence to a pill of four or five grains. Extr. Hyoscyamus, grs. 1-2; Extr. Belladonna, gr. 1-1; Ginger or Cayenne, gr. 1-1, will prevent griping of a pill. Mixtures with nauseous or disagreeable ingredients have generally added to them some corrective, as Tinct. Cardam. Co., Tinct. Ginger, Peppermint Water; powders of same qualities have Compd. Cinnamon Powder, grs. 2-5; Ginger, grs. 1-3, or some other aromatic.

TABLE OF DOSES BY GABIUS.

20 to 60 years,	1.
20 years,	$\frac{2}{3}$.
14 „	$\frac{1}{2}$.
7 „	$\frac{1}{3}$.
4 „	$\frac{1}{4}$.
3 „	$\frac{1}{6}$.
2 „	$\frac{1}{8}$.
Under 1 year,	$\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Weights.

1 Ounce = 437.5 Grains.

1 Pound = 16 Ounces.

Measures of Capacity.

1 Fluid Drachm (fl. dr.) = 60 Minims.

1 Fluid Ounce (fl. oz.) = 8 fl. drs.

1 Pint (O) = 20 fl. ozs.

Capacity of Spoonfuls, &c.

Tea-spoonful, = 5i.

Dessert-spoonful, = 5ii.

Table-spoonful, = 5iv.

Wine-glassful, = 5i½-5ii.

The Symbols used in Prescriptions are—scruple, ʒi. = grs. 20; drachm, ʒi. = grs. 60 of solids, and min. 60 of fluids; ʒi. = an ounce of solid or fluid.

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EXPLANATION OF THE ACTIONS OF MEDICINES.

Alteratives. Medicines which, by causing some alteration, restore the healthy functions of organs without "sensible evacuation." *Examples* — Mercurials and Iodine, int. or ext., Iod. Potass., Arsenic, Alkalies, Acid. Nitrohydrochl., Cod-Liver Oil, &c.

Anæsthesia is insensibility to pain, without danger to life.

Anodynes relieve pain. Opium, Morphia, Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Stramonium, Lactucarium, &c.

Antacids neutralise Acidity in the Stomach or Intestines. *Ex.* — Alkalies, or their Carbonates, Chalk.

Antalkalies neutralise Alkalies. *Ex.* — Acids.

Antarthritics prevent Deposits in, or remove such from Joints. *Ex.* — Alkalies, Colchicum, &c.

Anthelmintics, Vermifuges, have the power of expelling Worms. Calomel, Jalap, Scammony, Ext. Male Fern, Turpentine, Santonine, Koussou, Kamala, &c.

Antilithics, Lithontriptics, prevent the Deposition from the Urine of Lithic or Uric Acid, Urates, Phosphates, Oxalates. *Ex.* — Acids, Alkalies, Alkaline, Bicarbonates.

Antiperiodics prevent or control the Attacks of Periodic Diseases, as Ague, Neuralgia. Given either in the intervals or before the Attacks. *Ex.* — Arsenic, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations, Beech-berine.

Antipyretics reduce the Temperature of the Body. *Ex.* — Quinine, Aconite, &c.

Antispasmodics allay Spasmodic Action or Pain. *Ex.* — Ether, Chloroform, Lobelia, Stramonium, Valerian, Arsenic, Zinc, &c.

Aperients gently move the Bowels. *Ex.* — Castor Oil, Sulphur, Confect. Sennæ, &c.

Astringents, by contracting the soft Solids, check or diminish Internal or External Discharges. *Ex.* — Sulphuric, Gallic, Tannic Acids. Sulph. Zinc, Iron Perchlor., and Permit. Acet. Lead, &c.

Carminatives relieve Pain and expel Flatus. *Ex.*—Cinnamon, Ginger, Volatile Oils.

Cathartics, divided into—Laxatives, which merely evacuate Intestinal Canal; Purgatives, which “stimulate secretion and accelerate evacuation.” The more violent of these are called Drastics and Hydragogue Cathartics. Saline Cathartics purge in large doses, Diuretic in small.

Caustics or Escharotics destroy vitality wherever applied. *Ex.*—Arsenic, strong Acids and Alkalies, Copper Sulphate, Mercury Nitrate, Zinc Chloride, &c.

Counter-irritation. Rubefacients produce redness and warmth of skin. *Ex.*—Mustard Preparations, Lin. Ammoniac, Turpentine, and Oil. Vesication if application be strong or longer continued. Cantharidis Blister, strong Acetic Acid, Boiling Water. Suppuration results if vesicating remedies are too long continued.

Demulcents, internal remedies, which soften and lubricate where they come in contact. *Ex.*—Mallow and Linseed Preparations, Gums, Acacia and Tragacanth, Starches, Liquorice; Emollients externally for same purpose, as Oils, Fats.

Diaphoretics produce slight perspiration: Sudorifics when sweating is produced. *Ex.*—Warm Fluids, Compd. Ipecac. Powder, Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon. Acet., Alcoholic Liquids, Opiates.

Diuretics increase the secretion of Urine. *Ex.*—Digitalis, Squill. Potass. Bicarb., Acetate, Bitart,

Liq. Ammon. Acet., Spt. Ether Nit., Oil and Spt. Juniper, &c.

Emetics evacuate stomach by vomiting. Direct Emetics—Zinc Sulph., Copper Sulph., Common Salt, Mustard; indirect—Antimonial, Ipecacuanha.

Expectorants promote the secretion and facilitate its expulsion from the lungs. *Nauseating Expectorants*—Antimonials, Ipecacuanha, Ipecac. and Opium, Squill, Ammoniacum. *Stimulant Expectorants*—Tinct. Benz. Co., Tinct. and Syr. Tolu, Assafoetida, Senega, &c.

Hypnotics, Soporifics, induce sleep. *Ex.*—Opium and Morphia preparations, Lactucarium, Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, &c.

Mydriatics dilate the pupil. *Ex.*—Belladonna, Hyoscyamus.

Oxytocics increase the strength, but particularly the length of the uterine contractions during labour, as Ergot and its preparations. From their power of producing capillary contractions they are very useful in arresting hæmorrhages. *Ex.*—Ergot, Digitalis, Actæa Racemosa.

Refrigerants reduce both the force of the circulation and the temperature of the body. *Ex.*—Cold Water and Ice, Vegetable Acids, Bitart, Citrate, Chlorate, Potass., &c.

Sedatives, Calmatives, Contra-Stimulants, directly tranquillise the circulatory or nervous systems without excitement. *Ex.*—Aeid. Hydrocyan. dil., Aconite, Conium, Digitalis,

Antimonials, Ipecacuanha, Opium, Creasote, Bismuth, Potass. Bromid.

Stimulants, Excitants, exalt nervous energy, and secondarily affect the other systems. *Ex.*—Ammonia and its preparations, Aromatics, Volatile Oils. Diffusible Stimulants—Alcohol, Ether, Spt. Chloroform. Special Excitants—as Strychnine on the spinal cord.

Tonics, by their continued use, improve the tone of the muscular system, and gradually restore strength. *Ex.*—Bitter Tonics—Calumba, Quassia, Nux Vomica, Gentian, Chiretta. Antiperiodic and Astringent Tonics—Cinchonas and their Alkaloids, Beerine Sulph., Salicine, &c. Mineral Tonics—Dilute Acids, Arsenic, Iron, Zinc, Copper, Bismuth preparations.



PHARMACOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC TABLES.

Substances marked * are Official.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
* Acetum.	fl. dr. i. to several.	Refrigerant and Astringent.
* Acetum Cantharides.	Only externally.	Vesicant.
* Acetum Scillæ.	min. xv.-xl.	Diuretic and Expectorant.
* Acidum Aceticum.	Only externally.	Rubefacient and Vesicant.
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.	fl. dr. i., or more, diluted.	Refrigerant and Astringent.
* Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.	Only externally.	Vesicant and Caustic.
* Acidum Carbolicum.	grs. 1-3, in pill.	See Carbolic Acid.
* Acidum Citricum.	grs. 10-30.	Antiscorbutic and Refriger.
* Acidum Gallicum.	grs. 3-15, or more.	Astringent in Discharges and Hæmorrhages.
* Acidum Hydrochloricum.	Only externally.	Corrosive Poison. Escharotic.
* Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.	min. x.-xxx., dil.	Tonic, Alterative, Antalkaline. Antilithic in Phosphatic and Oxalic Deposits.
* Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.	min. i.-v., cautiously increased to viij. Contains 2 per cent. of acid.	Poison. Int., Sedative, Anodyne, Antispasmodic. Ext., Topical Anæsthetic and Anodyne.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Acidum Nitricum	Only externally.	Corros. Poison. Escharotic.
*Acidum Nitricum Dilu- tum.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Tonic, Alterative, Antalka- line, Antilithic.
Acidum Nitrohydro- chloricum Dilutum.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Antisymphilitic. Antilithic in Phosphatic and Oxalic Urinary Deposits.
*Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.	min. x.-xxx., dil.	Tonic, Antiscorbutic, Aphro- disiac, Astringent. Is a Resolvent of Phosphatic Urinary Deposits.
Acidum Sulphuricum.	Only externally.	Powerful Corrosive Poison. Escharotic.
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.	min. v.-xxx., dil.	Tonic and Refrigerant. As- tringent in Hemorrhages and Mucous Discharges.
*Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.	min. v.-xxx., dil.	Do.
Acidum Sulphurosum.	min. v.-fl. dr. i., dil.; lotion, 1 to 8 of water.	Antiseptic, Disinfectant, Antiparasitic.
*Acidum Tannicum.	grs. 2-10, or more.	See Tannic Acid.
Acidum Tartaricum.	grs. 10-20.	Refrigerant.
Aconiti Extractum.	grs. 1-4.	Same actions as Tincture.
Aconiti Linimentum	Only externally.	Anodyne and Sedat. Prin- cipally in Neuralgia and Myalgia.
*Aconiti Tinctura.	min. v.-x.; child, one year, min. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	Anodyne, Sedative, Diapho- retic, Sudorific. In mode- rate doses, reduces the force and frequency of the circulation, "controls In- flammation and subdues accompanying Fever." In all cases where there is dry, hot, and burning skin (as Catarrh, Erysip- elas, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Inflammatory Fe- ver, Tonsillitis, Pneu- monia, Pericarditis, Pleurisy, Acute Rhenma- tism), Aconite is indicated, except in Asthenic cases. Useful in Palpitation from Hypertrophy of left Ven- tricle without valvular

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Aconitiæ Unguentum.	Only externally.	lesion. In sudden suppression of the Menses, min. i.-ij. every hour will generally bring on the discharge in 5 or 6 hours. Used in same cases as Linim. Aconiti.
Aconitum Heterophyllum.	grs. 20.	Tonic and Febrifuge.
Actæ Racemæ Tinct.	min. x.-lx.	In Acute Rheumatism, reduces the force of the circulation. Anodyne, Diaphoretic. Very useful in relieving localised Rheumatic Affections; Headaches; in Chorea. Oxytotic. Relieves after-pains and Uterine Neuralgias. Stimulant and Tonic in Cardiac irregularity, and in Dropsy Diuretic.
*Adeps Benzoatus.	Externally.	Emollient.
*Adeps Præparatus.	Externally.	Do.
Ægle Marmelos.	....	See Ext. Belæ Liq.
*Æther.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i.	A powerful diffusible Stimulant. Antispas., Anæsth.
*Ætheris Aceticus	min. xx.-lx.	Stimulant and Antispas.
*Ætheris Nitrosi Spiritus.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iij.	A Diuretic. In Dropsies, often combined with other Diuretics. A Diaphoretic, often combined with Liq. Ammon. Acet. in Febrile Complaints.
*Ætheris Spiritus.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Same as Æther.
*Almond Mixture.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Emollient and Demulcent.
*Almonds, Compound Powder of.	....	For preparing Almond Mixture.
*Aloe Barbadosensis.	grs. 2-6.	Tonics and Stomachics in small doses; Cathartic in larger doses; acting principally by strengthening the peristaltic action of the large intestine. To prevent its griping action in a Cathartic dose, Aloes is generally combined with

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Aloe Socotrina.	grs. 2-6.	2 or 3 grs. of Extr. Hyoscyami. Sulph. Iron possesses the property of increasing the purgative action of Aloes, and preventing griping, as in the Aloes and Iron Pill.
*Aloes and Assafoetida, Pill of.	grs. 5-20.	Same as Aloe Barbadensis. Cathartic, Antispasmodic. Principally used in Spasmodic Nervous Affections of Females, as Hysteria. An excellent Antispasmodic in Chorea.
*Aloes and Iron, Pill of.	grs. 5-10.	Chalybeate Cathartic. Used in Anæmia Chlorosis, and Amenorrhœa.
*Aloes and Myrrh, Pill of.	grs. 5-15.	Same as Aloes.
*Aloes, Compound Decoction of.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Tonic, Antacid, and mild Cathart. Stimulat. Purg.
*Aloes, Enema of.	.....	Do.
*Aloes, Pill of Barbadoes.	grs. 5-10.	Same as Aloes.
*Aloes, Pill of Socotrine.	grs. 5-10.	Do.
*Aloes, Tincture of.	fl. dr. i.-iv.	Do.
*Aloes, Wine of.	fl. dr. i.-iiij.	Do.
*Alum.	grs. 10-30.	Astringent in Mucous Discharges and Hæmorrh. As a Gargle, in Relaxed Sore Throat.
*Alum, Dried.	Only externally.	Caustic and Astringent.
*Ammoniaci Mistura.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Same as Ammoniacum.
*Ammoniacum.	grs. 10-30.	Antispas., Expectorant.
*Ammoniac Acetatis Liquor.	fl. dr. ij.-vj.	Diaphor. Used in Catarrhal and Febrile Affections—3 or 4 drachms every two or three hours. Diuretic.
*Ammoniac Carbonas.	grs. 2-10.	A powerful diffusible Stim. and Antispas. Antacid, Diaphor., Expectorant.
*Ammoniac Citratis Liq.	fl. drs. ij.-viij.	Same as Ammon. Acet. Liq.
*Ammoniac et Ferri Citras.	grs. 3-8.	An excellent Non-astringent Chalybeate Tonic.
*Ammoniac Linimentum	Externally.	Rubefac. Used in Sprains, and in Chronic Pulmonary, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Ammoniaë Liquor.	min. x.-xxx.	Same as Ammon. Carb. Ext., Rubefac., in the form of Ammon. Liniment. Vesicant, used when Cantharidis is contra-indicated.
*Ammonii Bromidum.	grs. 5-20, or more.	Same as Potass. Bromid.
*Ammonii Chloridum.	grs. 5-20.	Alterative, Diaphor., Diur., Resolvent. Used in Neuralgie and Rheum. Affections; in internal Hæmorrhages; and in Chronic Discharges. Ext. as a Refrigerant Lotion.
Ammonii Iodidum.	grs. 2-4, or more.	Same as Potass. Iodidi, but is more irritant.
Ammonio-Chloride of Iron.	grs. 3-10.	A Non-astringent Chalybeate Tonic.
Ammonio-Tartrate of Iron.	grs. 3-8.	Do.
*Amyl Nitris.	min. ij.-v., by inhalation.	Antispas. in Angina Pectoris and Asthma. Best inhaled from a cone of blotting-paper.
Amyli Iodidum.	grs. 30, cautiously increased.	Used in same cases as Iodine, being less irritating. In this form more Iodine can be administered
*Anethi Aqua.	fl. dr. i. (infant); fl. oz. i., or more (adult).	Carminative.
*Anise, Oil of.	min. ij.-v.-vii.	Carminative, Stimulant.
Anise, Essence of.	min. i.-iv. (child); x.-xx. (adult).	Do.
*Anthemidis Extractum	grs. 5, and upwards.	Bitter Tonic.
*Anthemidis Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	Do.
*Anthemidis Oleum.	min. ij.-v., or more.	Do.
*Antimonial Powder.	grs. 2-10.	Same as Antimonii Tartaratum.
*Antimonial Wine.	min. x.-fl. dr. ij., according to action.	Do.
*Antimonii Oxidum.	grs. 3-10.	Do.
*Antimonii Tartarati Unguentum.	....	Counter-irritant, producing a Pustular Eruption.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Antimonium Tartaratum.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, according to action.	Alterative, Diaphoretic, Expectorant, Nauseant; and Emet. in the larger doses.
*Apomorphia Muriate.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$ (hypodermically).	A prompt and powerful Emetic. Soluble in water; a trace of Hydrochloric Acid prevents the Solution decomposing.
Arabic, Gum.	grs. 5-30.	Demulcent and Emollient.
*Areea.	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$, in powder.	Astringent. Used in Diarrhoea.
*Argenti Nitrates.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -3.	Int., Sedative, Astringent, Antispasm., Tonic. Ext., in the solid form, or in solutions of various strengths, applied to Catarrhal, Croupous, or Purulent Affections of the Eye, Mouth, Throat, &c.
*Argenti Oxidum.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	Int., same as Nitrate.
*Armoraciae Spiritus Compositus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Stimulant, Diuretic, Emetic.
*Arnica, Tincture of.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Int., Stimulant in Adynamic Fevers. Ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Tinct. to 8 oz. of water. Very useful as a Wash in Bruises, Ecchymoses, Sprains, Cuts.
*Aromatic Powder.	grs. 5-30.	See Compound Powder of Cinnamon.
*Aromatic Powder of Chalk.	grs. 5-10, and upwards.	See Chalk.
*Aromatic Powder of Chalk and Opium.	grs. 10-40.	Contains 1 of Opium in 40. Combines properties of Chalk, Opium, and Aromatics. Very useful in Diarrhoeas.
*Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i.	Same as Ammonia Carbonas.
*Arsenicalis Liquor.	min. ij.-x.	Tonic. Especially useful in Spasmodic Nervous Diseases, as Epilepsy, Chorea, Asthma, Angina Pectoris (it is "almost a specific"); in Atonic Dyspepsia. and Chronic Diarrhoea. Anti-

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Arsenici Hydrochloricus Liquor.	min. iij.-x.	periodic (second only to Quinine) in Ague and Periodic Neuralgias. Alterative in Skin Diseases; most useful in the scaly class. In Rheumatoid Arthritis its persistent use generally results in a cure. Same as Arsenicalis Liquor.
Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi Liquor.	min. v.-xx.	Principally used in Skin Diseases of the scaly class, especially if of syphilitic origin. Other actions same as Liquor Arsenicalis.
*Arsenious Acid.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$.	Same as Liquor Arsenicalis.
*Assafoetida.	grs. 5-20, or more.	Diffusible Stimulant. Powerful Antispas., especially useful in the Spasmodic Nervous Affections of Females, as Hysteria. An excellent Antispasmodic in Chorea.
*Assafoetida, Compound Pill of.	grs. 5-20.	Same as Assafoetida.
*Assafoetida, Enema of.	....	Used in Hysterical Tympanitis, Flatulence, and Colicky Pains.
*Assafoetida, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij., or more.	Same as Assafoetida.
*Atropia.	Very rarely given internally. Gr. one - thirtieth, cautiously increased.	Same as Belladonna.
*Atropia, Ointment of.	....	Same as Belladonna Oint.
*Atropia, Solution of.	Rarely given internally. Min. ij.-iv., cautiously increased.	Same as Belladon. Dropped into the Eye, to dilate the Pupil previous to ophthalmoscopic examination. A Sedative Application in Inflammations of the Eye.
*Atropia, Sulphate, Liquor of.	Rarely given int. M. ij.-iv., cautiously increased.	Same as Solution of Atropia.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Aurantii Floris Syrupus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Aromatic Tonic. An agreeable addition to other Medicines.
*Aurantii Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Aurantii Syrupus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Aurantii Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Barley, Decoction of.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	Demulcent Drink.
*Bearberry, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	See Uræ Ursi Infusum.
*Beberiae Sulphas.	grs. 1-5 (tonic), 10-20, or more (febrifuge).	Tonic, Antiperiodic, Febrifuge.
*Belæ Extractum Liquidum.	fl. dr. i.-iv.	Anti-dysenteric, Anti-diarrhœic, without producing after constipation.
*Belladonna, Extract of.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, cautiously increased to grs. 2.	As a Sedative and Anodyne Application in Inflammations of the Eye. Extr. Bellad., grs. 60; water, 4 oz., filter. A sixth to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, once-a-day, alone, or with other Medicines, will generally cure Constipation. Prevents the griping and irritation of purgative Medicines.
*Belladonna, Juice of.	min. v.-xv.	Same as Tincture.
*Belladonna, Liniment of.	Externally only.	Anodyne in Local Pains and Neuralgias. Often beneficial in the excruciating pains of Cancer. Antispas. in Muscular Spasm; in Fissure of Anus; Spasmodic Stricture of Urethra. Checks the formation of Mammary Abscess, and stops the secretion of Milk.
*Belladonna, Ointment of.	Externally only.	Do.
*Belladonna, Plaster of.	Externally only.	For the relief of Local Pains.
*Belladonna, Tincture of.	min. v.-xxx.	As a Sedative in the "Convulsive Convulsions" of Children, min. i.-v. Tinct., thrice daily, according to

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		age and susceptibility. In the Incontinence of Urine of Children, give "full doses"—5-20 drops. Inflammatory Sore Throat, Vesical Irritability, and Catarrh soon relieved by v.-xv. min. every two or three hours. Belladonna applied externally, and v.-x. min. Tinct. internally, subdues the Inflammation of Iritis, and, by dilating the Pupil, breaks down the adhesions.
*Bismuth Lozenges.	2 or 3.	See Subnitrate.
*Bismuthi Carbonas.	grs. 5-20.	Do.
*Bismuthi Liquor.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii.	Do.
*Bismuthi Oxidum.	grs. 5-15.	Do.
*Bismuthi Subnitrates.	grs. 5-15.	A most useful Sedative in Irritability of Stomach, Painful Dyspepsia, or Chronic Vomiting.
*Bleaching Powder.	grs. 2-5, in solu.	See Calx Chlorata.
*Blistering Paper.	....	Same Action as Cantharidis.
*Blue Pill.	grs. 2-3 (alterat.), 10-15 (purg.)	Same as Hydrarg. Pilula.
Boracic Acid.	....	An Antiseptic Dressing for Wounds, &c. In the form of Ointment, Saturated Solution, or Boracic Lint.
*Borax.	grs. 15-30.	Antacid, Antilithic. In Solution, applied to Sore Nipples and Ringworm.
*Borax Honey.	....	Principally used for Aphthous Ulcerations of Mouth, and Fissure of Tongue.
Broom, Decoction of.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Diuretic; alone, or with others of the same class. Chiefly used in Cardiac Dropsies.
*Broom, Juice of.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Buchu Folia.	grs. 20-30, rarely.	Stimulant, Tonic, and Diuretic. Acting specially on the Chronic Affections of
<i>Barosma Bel.^a</i> <i>Rutaceæ</i>		

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		the Genito-urinary Passages.
* Buchu Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
* Buchu Tinctura.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.	....	A Non-volatile Disinfectant.
* Cajuputi Oleum.	min. ij.-x.	Diffusible Stimulant, Carminative, Antispasmodic.
* Cajuput, Spirit of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
* Calabar Bean.	....	To prepare the Ext. Physostigmatis.
Calabarised Gelatine.	....	In Ophthalmic Surgery, to contract the Pupil.
Calcii Chloridum.	grs. 5, seldom.	Alterative and Deobstruent.
* Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata vel Preparata.	grs. 10, and upwards.	Antacid, Astringent, Absorbent. Used in Diarrhœa and Dyspepsia with Acidity.
* Calcis Chloratæ, Liquor.	min. xx.-xl., dil.	Int., Stimulant and Astringent, Antiseptic. As a Gargle or Wash, one to seven of water in Purulent Diseases of Throat or Mouth. Ext., One part to three of water for the cure of Scabies, or an Antiseptic and Stimulating Lotion to unhealthy Sores.
Calcis Hypophosphis.	grs. 2-10.	Tonic, Nerve Stimulant. Used in Phthisis and General Debility.
* Calcis Linimentum.	....	A popular remedy for Burns and Scalds.
* Calcis Liquor.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iiij.	Antacid, Astringent. Very useful in Dyspepsia, Chronic Vomitings, and in the Diarrhœa of Children.
* Calcis Liquor Saccharatus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iiij.	Do. Well diluted.
* Calomel.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 (alterative), 2-6 (purgative).	See Hydrargyri Subchloridum.
* Calumbæ Radix.	grs. 10-30.	Pure Bitter Tonic and Stomachic, without astringent.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Calumbæ Extractum.	grs. 2-10.	gency. Allays irritability of Stomach, and improves Digestion.
*Calumbæ Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-iij.	Do.
*Calumbæ Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Calx Chlorata.	grs. 2-5, in solution.	A most powerful Disinfect., either in powder or solu.
*Cambogia.	grs. 1-5.	Drastic Hydragogue Cathartic and Diuretic. Generally given in combination as the Pilula Composita.
*Cambogia Pilula Composita.	grs. 5-15.	Do.
*Camphor.	grs. 1-10.	Antispasm., Stim. Much used as a Sedative in Irritation of Genital Organs, in the larger doses.
*Camphor, Compound Liniment of.	....	Rubefacient and Counter-irritant.
*Camphor Liniment.	....	Used in Neuralgias and Local Pains, Sprains, Bruises.
*Camphor, Compound Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iij.	English Paregoric. Much used to allay Cough.
*Camphor Water.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	A vehicle for other Medicines.
*Camphoræ Spiritus.	min. x.-xxx.	Same as Camphor.
*Canellæ Albæ Cortex.	grs. 10-30.	Aromatic Tonic.
*Cannabis Indicæ, Extractum.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1, cautiously increased.	Hypnotic and Anodyne, where Opium disagrees.
*Cannabis Indicæ, Tinctura.	min. xxx., cautiously increased.	Antispas., Antineuralgic.
*Cantharides, Ointment of.	....	Do.
*Cantharides Plaster.	....	Rubefacient.
*Cantharides, Tincture of.	min. x.-xl., cautiously.	The Common Fly-Blister.
*Cantharides, Vinegar of.	....	Diuretic.
*Capsicum.	In powder, grs. 1-5.	A more prompt Vesicant than the Emplastrum, for which it is an excellent substitute.
		A Stimulant in sluggish states of the Stomach.
		Inflammatory Sore Throat,

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
* Capsicum, Tincture of.	min. v.-xv.	and other slighter Affections of Throat, are well treated with Capsicum Lozenges or Gargle. For a Gargle, Tinct., 1 dr. ; water, 6 oz. 20 to 30 grs., in single or repeated doses, has been used with success in Delirium Tremens. Same as Capsicum. Ext., a Rubefacient.
* Caraway.	....	See Carui.
* Carbo Ligni.	A few grs. to a table-spoonful.	Ext. and Int., Antacid, Antiseptic, Disinfectant.
Carbolic Acid.	grs. 1-3, in pill.	Int., for the cure of Psoriasis. Ext., The pure Acid or strong Solution, Caustic; Disinfectant and Antiseptic in Purulent Discharges from any source, in solutions varying from 1 to 20 to 1 to 100 of water.
Carbolic Acid, Glycerine of.	min. v.-xv.	Do.
Carbonis Cataplasma.	....	Same as Carbo Ligni.
Cardamoms, Compound Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Aromatic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminative.
Carron Oil.	....	See Calcis Linimentum.
* Carui, Aqua.	fl. oz. i.-iiij.	Aromatic, Carminative.
* Carui, Oleum.	min. i.-v.-x.	Do.
Caryophylli Infusum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Carminative, Stomachic.
Caryophylli Oleum.	min. ij.-viij.	Do.
Cascarilla.	Of the powdered bark, grs. 10-30.	Aromatic Bitter Tonic.
Cascarilla, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-iiij.	Do.
Cascarilla, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
Cassia Pulp.	grs. 60, and upwards (seldom alone).	Laxative, Purgative in large doses.
Castor Oil.	fl. dr. i.-ij. (inf.); fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. (ad.)	A mild and effectual Laxative.
Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.	....	Disinfectant Poultice.
Catechu, Compound Powder of.	grs. 20-60, or more.	Same as Catechu.
Catechu, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Catechu, Lozenges of.	One occasionally.	Used in Relaxed Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Catechu Nigrum.	grs. 10-60.	A powerful Astring. Used in Dysentery and Diarrh.
*Catechu Pallidum.	grs. 10-60.	Do.
*Catechu, Tincture of.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Cayenne Pepper.	grs. 1-5.	See Capsicum.
Cerium, Nitrate of.	grs. 2-3.	Used in Chronic Vomitings.
*Cerium, Oxalate of.	grs. 2-3.	Do.
*Cetrariæ, Decoctum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Demulcent. Nutritive.
*Chalk, Aromatic Powder of.	grs. 5-10, and upwards.	Antacid, Astringent, Carminative, in Diarrhœas.
*Chalk Mixture.	fl. dr. i.-iv. (child); fl. oz. i.-ij. (ad.).	See Calcis Carbonas Preparata.
*Chamomile, Extract of.	grs. 5, and upwards.	Aromatic Bitter Tonic in Dyspepsia.
*Chamomile, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	Do.
*Chamomile, Oil of.	min. ij.-v., or more.	Do.
*Charcoal, Wood.	A few grains to a table-spoonful.	See Carbo Ligni.
*Charta Epispastica.	....	Blistering Paper, Vesicant. Used instead of the Cantharidis Emplastrum.
*Chiretta, Infusion of.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Bitter Tonic and Stomachic, without Astringency.
*Chiretta, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Same as Infusion. Often used in Febrile Affections.
Chloral, Hydrate of.	grs. 15-60.	Sedative and Antispas. As powerful a Hypnotic as Opium, without its bad after effects. The best treatment in Delirium Tremens.
*Chlori, Liquor.	min. x., xx., xxx., or upwards, well diluted.	Alterative. Stimul., Tonic, Antiseptic, and Disinfectant.
Chlorodyne.	min. v.-xxx.	Anodyne, Antispasmodic. Hypnotic, Sedative.
*Chloroform, Liniment of.	....	Applied to Local Pains, Neuralgias, &c.
*Chloroform, Spirit of.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Same as Chloroform.
*Chloroformi Composita Tinctura.	min. x.-xl.	Do.
*Chloroformum.	min. ij.-x.	Int., Anti-emetic, Antispas.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Cinchona Bark, Powdered.	grs. 10-40 as a tonic; grs. 60-120 as an antiperiodic.	Anodyne. Inhaled, Anæsthetic, Antispas. A Topical Application in Neuralgias, Toothache, Local Pains.
*Cinchona, Compound Tincture of.	fl. dr. i.-ijj.	Powerfully Antiperiodic and Tonic, Astringent. Used in the same cases as Quinia Sulphate.
*Cinchona, Decoction of Yellow.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Cinchona, Infusion of Yellow.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Cinchona, Liquid Extract of Yellow.	min. x.-xxx.	Do.
Cinchona, Tincture of Yellow.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
*Cinnamon.	In powder, grs. 10-20.	Aromatic, Carminative.
*Cinnamon, Compound Powder of.	grs. 5-30.	Aromatic, Carminat. Added to other Medicines to prevent Nausea or Griping.
*Cinnamon, Oil of.	min. i.-v.	Same as Cinnamon.
*Cinnamon, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iij.	Do.
*Cinnamon Water.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do. Chiefly used as an adjunct to other Medicines.
*Citric Acid.	grs. 10-30.	Refrigerant. Used in the preparation of Effervescing Drinks.
*Cloves.	....	Aromatic, Carminative, Stomachic.
*Cloves, Infusion of.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Cloves, Oil of.	min. ij.-viij.	Do.
*Cocci, Tinctura.	....	For giving colour to Medicated Fluids.
*Cochineal, Tincture of.	....	See Cocci Tinctura.
*Cod-Liver Oil.	....	See Oleum Morrhue.
Codeia.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 or 3.	A feeble Hypnotic. Sedative in distressing Coughs.
Coffee.	....	Used to correct the after effects of Hypnotics and Narcotics; to dispel nervous headaches. Antitripitic. Stimulant of the

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Colchicum, Acetic Extract of.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	Nervous System and Heart, especially useful after fatigue. Much used in Gout, for which it is our best palliative; in Rheumatism it is less used and less useful.
*Colchicum, Extract of.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	Do.
*Colchicum Seeds, Tincture of.	min. x.-xxx.	Do.
*Colchicum, Wine of.	min. x.-xxx.	Do.
*Collodium Flexile.	....	Painted over Sores. Incised Wounds, Tender Surfaces, it soon dries, leaving a protective covering.
*Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, Pill of.	grs. 5-15.	The Hyoscyamus prevents the griping of the Colocynth Pill. Two grains of this in the form of pill, given every second or third night, is perhaps the best treatment for Habitual Constipation.
*Colocynth, Compound Extract of.	grs. 5-15.	Same as Compound Pill.
*Colocynth, Compound Pill of.	grs. 5-15.	Our most useful Purgative. In the larger doses, a Hydragogue Cathartic.
Colocynthis.	In powder (rarely), grs. 2-6-8.	Rarely used alone.
Conia.	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$.	Same as Conium.
*Coniæ Vapor.	....	Relieves the Cough of Phthisis.
Conii, Cataplasma.	....	Anodyne in Cancer.
Conii, Extractum.	grs. 2-5, or more.	Same as Conium.
Conii Pilula Composita.	grs. 5-10.	Do.
*Conii Fructus, Tinctura.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i.	Do.
*Conii, Succus.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i., or more.	Do.
*Conium Maculatum.	Powdered leaves, grs. 2-10.	Antispas., Sedative. Used in undue nervous irritability. More useful in the Chorea of young Children than in that of puberty.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Copaiba, Balsam of.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	The Succus or Tincture most frequently given. A more certain cure in Acute than Chronic Gonorrhœa. Given to diminish over-secretion from the Pulmonary Mucous Membrane.
*Copaiba, Resin of.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Copaibæ, Oleum.	min. x.-xx.-xxx.	Do.
Copper, Sulphate of.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 (tonic), 3-15 (emetic).	Int., Astringent and Tonic. Emetic. Ext., a lotion of 2-10 grs. in an oz. of water, applied to Indolent Ulcers, &c. In the solid form, applied to Exuberant Granulations.
*Coriander.	grs. 30-60.	Aromatic, Corrective, Carminative.
*Coriander, Oil of.	min. ij.-v.	Do.
*Cotton.	....	An excellent application to Blistered or Irritated Surfaces, Bruises, Burns. The part is covered with one or more layers of Cotton, equable pressure being made by a bandage. The lower layer to be left till the part is healed.
*Creasote, Mixture of.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Same action as Creasote.
*Creasote, Ointment of.	....	Applied to Ulcers, Bed Sores, Burns, Scalds, &c.
*Creasoti Vapor.	....	Inhaled to check Excessive Expectoration, and to correct Fetid Breath.
*Creasotum.	min. i.-ij., cautiously raised.	Given to arrest all kinds of Vomiting. Topically in Toothache.
*Creta Præparata.	grs. 1-3 (child); 10, and upwards (adult).	Antacid in Dyspepsia with acidity, and in Diarrhœas.
*Cretæ Mistura.	fl. dr. i.-ij. (child); fl. oz. i.-ij. (ad.)	Astringent, Absorbent.
*Cretæ Pulvis Aromaticus.	grs. 2-5 (child) to 10-30, and upwards.	Do.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Croton Oil Liniment.	....	Counter-irritant, producing a Pustular Eruption.
*Crotonis Oleum.	drops 1-6.	A most prompt Hydragogue Cathart. One drop mixed with a Colocynth Pill, and one or more of these given as required. One or more drops added to a dose of Castor Oil when a powerful action is wanted. Useful in Tic and other forms of Neuralgia, when stomach and bowels are disordered. Where patient cannot swallow, the Oil is given on a bit of sugar, and placed on the back of tongue.
*Cubebs.	grs. 10-120, or more (freshly powdered.)	In the early stage of Gonorrhœa it arrests the Discharge. Arrests Hypersecretion from the Bronchi.
*Cubebs, Oil of.	min. x.-xxx., or more.	Do.
*Cubebs, Tincture of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
*Cuspariæ, Cortex.	grs. 10-30.	Aromatic, Bitter Tonic.
*Cuspariæ, Infusum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Cusso, Infusum.	fl. oz. iv.-viii.	Tonic. Taken fasting.
*Dandelion Root.	....	See Taraxicum.
De Valangin's Mineral Solution.	min. iij.-x.	Same Action as Arsenicalis Liquor.
*Digitalinum.	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$.	Dissolved in water by the aid of heat and a few drops of Acetic Acid. Injected subcutaneously where the immediate action of Digitalis is required.
*Digitalis, Infusion of.	fl. dr. ij.-fl. oz. ij.	Same as Digitalis.
*Digitalis Purpurea.	Of the powdered leaf, grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	Digitalis not a Sedative of the heart, but its most powerful Stimulant and Tonic. In moderate doses (min. v.-xv. Tinct., thrice daily) it "steadies and strengthens" the heart's

*Galipes Cusparia
Rataceæ*

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Digitalis, Tincture of.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	action in all forms of Cardiac Lesion requiring such. But it is in Aortic Regurgitation (in which it is by some considered dangerous) that Digitalis is of most use. For this Lesion it must be given in large and frequent doses (Tinet. min. x.-xx.-xxx., every 2 or 3 hours, the effect being carefully watched); given in this way, it strengthens the contractions of the dilated Ventricle, and produces in it a state of semi-contraction in Diastole, thus preventing over-distension and Asystole. Should the urine diminish during the administration of these large doses, the remedy must be discontinued for 24 or 36 hours, and alcoholic stimulants freely given. A powerful Diuretic in most Dropsies. A strong infusion applied by lint to the abdomen in Ascites, sometimes acts strongly as a Diuretic. In large doses it arrests Uterine Hæmorrhage (Menorrhagia); in moderate doses Epistaxis and Hæmoptysis. Arrests Spermatorrhœa. In min. xx.-lx. doses every hour or two, it produces calm and sleep in Delirium Tremens.
*Dill Water.	fl. dr. i. (infant) to fl. oz. i., or more.	The most trustworthy preparation of Digitalis. Used in Colic of Children. Added as an Aromatic to other Medicines.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Donovan's Solution.	min. v.-xv.	See Arsen. et Hydrarg. Iod. Liq. See Ipecac. Pulv. Co. Diaphoretic, Alterative.
*Dover's Powder.	grs. 5-15.	
*Dulcamara, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-iv.	
*Elaterium.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	Powerful Hydragogue Cathartic. Used in Passive Dropsies. Contra-indicated in Debility.
*Elixir of Vitriol.	min. v.-xxx., dil.	See Acid. Sulph. Aromat. Same as Ipecacuan.
*Emetine.	gr. one-sixteenth, as an emetic.	
*Ergot, Infusion of.	fl. oz. ijss.	Same as Ergot. Do.
*Ergot, Liquid Extract of	min. xx.-xl.	
*Ergot of Rye.	Freshly-prepared powder, grs. 5-16; grs. 30-60 during parturition.	An Oxytocic. In labour it should be given in the third stage only, as it produces continuous contraction of the Uterus, which might injure Mother or Child, and not strengthening of the pains. Used for the expulsion of Clots, Hydatids, or Polypi from the Uterus, and for arresting Hæmorrhage. A Hæmostatic in all Hæmorrhages. Injected subcutaneously, in the form of Ergotin, or given by Stomach. Been used with success in Visceral Neuralgias.
*Ergot, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. i. during parturition.	Same as Ergot.
Ergotin.	....	For one Subcutaneous Injection — Ergotin, grs. 2-5; Glycerine, 5 drops; water, min. xxv. Inject into substance of a Muscle, and not into Cellular Tissue, which would leave a small tumour and black cicatrix.
Fel Bovinum Purificatum.	grs. 2-10, or more.	Tonic; Laxative in the larger doses. Used where Bile is deficient.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Fennel Water.	fl. dr. i. (infant) to fl. oz. i., or more.	Given in Colic of Children.
*Fern-root, Liquid Ex- tract of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. i.	Tænicide. The Extract may be mixed with Mucilage, and given at night, fol- lowed by a dose of Castor Oil in the morning.
*Ferri Acetatis Tinctura.	min. v.-xxx.	Tonic and Chalybeate.
Ferri Ammonio-Chlori- dum.	grs. 3-10.	Tonic, Chalybeate, Deob- struent.
*Ferri Arsenias.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$.	Tonic, Alterative. Used in Skin Diseases of Anæmic Patients.
*Ferri Carbonas Saccha- rata.	grs. 5-30.	Non-astringent Tonic and Chalybeate, Anti-neural- gic. In the larger doses, excellent treatment in Anæmia, Chlorosis, Ame- norrhœa. Easily given to children, from its sweet- ness.
*Ferri Carbonatis Pilula.	grs. 5-20.	Do.
Ferri Citras.	grs. 2-10.	Tonic and Chalybeate.
*Ferri Citratis Vinum.	fl. dr. i.-iv.	Do.
Ferri Emplastrum.	....	Strengthening Plaster.
*Ferri et Ammoniaë Citras.	grs. 3-8.	Mild Non-astringent Chaly- beate. Given to Females and Children.
Ferri et Ammoniaë Tartras.	grs. 3-8.	Do.
Ferri et Magnesiaë Citras.	grs. 3-8.	Do.
*Ferri et Quiniaë Citras	grs. 3-10.	Combining properties of Iron and Quinine.
Ferri et Strychniaë Citras.	grs. 2, and up- wards.	Combining properties of Iron and Strychnine.
Ferri Hypophosphis.	grs. 2-10.	Tonic, Chalybeate, Nervine Stimulant. Been used in Phthisis, Anæmia.
*Ferri Iodidi Pilula.	grs. 5-15.	Chalybeate and Tonic, Alter- ative and Deobstruent. Given in Scrofulous Affec- tions.
*Ferri Iodidi Syrupus.	min. v.-xx., and upwards.	Do.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Ferri Iodidum.	grs. 2-5, or more.	Given in the form of Pill or Syrup.
*Ferri Mistura Aromatica.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Aromatic Chalybeate and Tonic.
*Ferri Mistura Composita.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Same as Ferri Carb. Sacch.
*Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.	grs. 3-20.	Mild Chalybeate and Tonic.
*Ferri Perchloridi Tinctura.	min. x. xxx.	Steel or Iron Drops. Preparation of Iron most used. Powerful Tonic, Chalybeate in Chlorosis, Anæmia, &c. Been used in very large doses— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz., or even $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in twenty-four hours—in Erysipelas, Phlebitis, Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, with much success. The earlier such treatment, the more effective.
*Ferri Perchloridi Liquor.	min. x.-xxx.	Do.
*Ferri Perchloridi Liquor Fortior.	Only externally.	Escharotic, Hæmostat. dilut.
*Ferri Pernitratiss Liquor.	min. x.-lx.	Much the same action as preparations of Perchloride, but considered rather more Astringent. Given in Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery; in Hæmorrhages from Stomach, Intestines, Lungs, Uterus.
*Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum.	grs. 10-60.	Chalybeate and Tonic. Antiperiodic. Used in Tic.
*Ferri Phosphas.	grs. 3-10.	Chalybeate and Tonic. Used in Scrofulous Affections.
*Ferri Phosphatis Sympus.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i.	Do.
*Ferri Redacti, Trochisci.	1-6, occasionally.	Same as Ferrum Redactum.
*Ferri Sulphas.	grs. 1-5.	A most powerful Tonic and Chalybeate. Astringent. To obtain the best results in Anæmia and Chlorosis, it must be given in very

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		large doses: conveniently given in the form of Bland's Pills: Fer. Sulph., Potass. Bicarb., of each, grs. $2\frac{1}{2}$, ft. pil. Two pills three times a-day, increased by three pills every third day, till fifteen are taken daily. This treatment, persisted in for six weeks or two months, will generally effect a cure.
*Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	Do.
*Ferri Vinum.	fl. dr. i.-fl. oz. i.	Mild Chalybeate and Tonic.
*Ferrum Ammoniatum.	grs. 3-10.	See Ferri Ammonio-Chloridum.
*Ferrum Redactum.	grs. 2-10.	Mild Chalybeate and Tonic.
*Ferrum Tartaratum.	grs. 5-15.	Do.
*Fowler's Arsenical Solution.	min. ij.-x.	See Arsenicalis Liquor.
Gallie Acid.	grs. 3-15, or more.	Powerful Astringent, int. and ext.
*Galls and Opium, Ointment of.	....	Astringent and Anodyne. Applied to Hæmorrhoids.
*Galls, Ointment of.	....	Astringent Application to Hæmorrhoids.
*Gamboge.	grs. 1-5.	See Cambogia.
*Gentian, Compound Infusion of.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Pure Bitter Tonic. Used in Atonic Dyspepsia, and Debility of the Digestive System.
Gentian, Compound Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
*Gentian, Extract of.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Gentian, Mixture of.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
*Ginger, in Powder.	grs. 5-30.	Aromatic, Carminat., Stim.
Ginger, Syrup of.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Ginger, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. i.	Do.
*Ginger, Strong Tincture of.	min. v.-xx.	Do.
*Glycyrrhizæ, Extractum.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	Emollient, Demulcent.
*Glycyrrhizæ, Extractum Liquidum.	fl. dr. i.-iv.	Do.
*Glycyrrhizæ, Pulvis Compositus.	grs. 20-60.	Mild Purgative.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Granati Radicis Decoctum.	Oj., in wine-glassful doses.	An uncertain remedy for Tænia.
*Grey Powder.	grs. 1-4, or more.	See Hydrarg. cum Creta.
*Griffith's Mixture.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Same as Ferri Mist. Co.
*Guaiaci Ammoniata Tinctura.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. i.	Same as Mistura, with Ammonia.
*Guaiaci Mistura.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Alterative, Diaphor., Stim. Used in Chronic Rheumatism, and Syphilitic Eruptions.
*Guaiaci Resina.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Guaiacum.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Gum Acacia.	....	Demulcent, Emollient.
*Gum Acacia, Mucilage of.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	Do.
*Hæmatoxyli Decoctum.	fl. drs. i.-ij., to fl. oz. i.-ij.	Astringent in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, without producing after Constipation. Also in Hæmorrhages, and excessive Muc. Secretions.
*Hæmatoxyli Extractum.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Heberden's Ink.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Same as Ferri Mist. Arom.
*Hemidesmus, Syrup of.	fl. drs. i.-ij.	Alterative and Tonic.
*Hemlock.	Powdered leaves, grs. 2-10.	See Conium.
*Henbane.	....	See Hyoscyamus.
*Hop, Extract of.	grs. 5-20.	Aromatic Bitter Tonic.
*Hop, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	Do.
*Hop, Tincture of.	fl. drs. i.-iiij.	Do.
*Hordei Decoctum.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	Demulcent Drink in Inflamm. and Febrile Diseases.
*Humulus Lupulus.	....	See Hop.
*Hydrargyri Ammoniati Unguentum.	....	Used in Eczema; to destroy Pediculi.
*Hydrargyri Emplastrum.	....	Applied to Glandular Enlargements.
*Hydrargyri et Ammoniaci Emplastrum.	....	Do.
*Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri Unguentum.	....	For the cure of Goitre, and other Glandular Enlargements.
*Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	Alter., Deobstruent. Given in Syphilitic and Strumous Affections.

<i>Medicines</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride.	grs. 1-3.	Much the same Action as the Red Iodide. Very useful in Sarcinous Vomiting.
Hydrargyri Linimentum.	....	Applied to Chronic Enlargement of Joints and Glands, &c.
Hydrargyri, Lotio Flava.	....	Same Action as Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub. Ung.
Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus Liquor.	....	A Caustic. Applied to Lupus, Chancre, and other Spreading Ulcerations.
*Hydrargyri Nitratis Unguentum.	....	Stimulant and Alterative Ointment. Applied to Indolent Ulcers, to Ringworm. Diluted with 7 parts of Lard for Chronic Conjunctivitis.
Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri Unguentum.	....	A Stimulant to Indolent Ulcers; destroys Exuberant Granulations; for the destruction of Pediculi. Diluted with 7 parts of Lard for Chronic Conjunctivitis.
*Hydrargyri Perchloridum.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$.	Alterative. Administered after food. Given in Syphilitic Skin Diseases, Secondary Syphilis, and in Syphilitic Affections of the Periosteum. Often arrests Lupus.
Hydrargyri Perchloridi, Liquor.	fl. drs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
Hydrargyri, Pilula.	grs. 3-10.	Blue Pill. Alterative and Purgative. Often combined with other Purgatives. To produce Salivation, 3 or 4 grains thrice a-day till the action is produced.
Hydrargyri Subchloridum.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 (alternate), grs. 2-6 (purgative).	In hot countries, a Sedative in Cholera and Dysentery, 15-20 grs. Other Actions same as Hydrarg. Pilula.
*Hydrargyri Subchloridi, Pilula Composita.	grs. 5-10.	Do.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Hydrargyri Subchloridi Unguentum.	....	For Chronic Cutaneous Diseases. Diluted with 7 parts of Lard for Chronic Conjunctivitis.
*Hydrargyri Unguentum.	....	Rubbed into the Thighs or the Axillæ, it assists the internal administration of mercurials in producing Salivation. To reduce Indolent Tumours and Enlarged Glands.
*Hydrargyri Unguentum Compositum.	....	Do.
*Hydrargyrum cum Creta.	grs. 1-8, or more (child, grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2).	The mildest Mercurial preparation, much used for Children. Altera., Antacid, Purgative. Often combined with Rhubarb and Soda.
*Hydrate of Chloral.	grs. 15-60.	See Chloral.
*Hyoscyamus, Extract of.	grs. 2-10, or more.	Principally used to prevent the Gripping of Purgatives. Other Actions the same as Tincture.
*Hyoseyamus. Juice of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Same Action as the Tinct.
*Hyoscyamus Niger.	Of the powdered leaves, grs. 5-10. min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
*Hyoscyamus, Tincture of.		Used as a Hypnotic, where Opium disagrees; without after Constipation. Calmative, Sedative. Often given to Children to subdue Irritation of Teething.
Hypophosphite of Ammonia.	grs. 2-10.	See Hypophosphites.
Hypophosphite of Lime.	grs. 2-10.	Do.
Hypophosphite of Potash.	grs. 2-10.	Do.
*Hypophosphite of Soda.	grs. 2-10.	Do.
Hypophosphites.	....	Stimulants. Tonics, Nerve Stimulants. Been used in Phthisis, Anaemia, General Debility.
Hypophosphite of Iron.	grs. 2-10.	Do.
Hypophosphites, Syrups of the.	Usually a tea-spoonful.	Do.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Iodi Linimentum.	....	Rubefacient and Counter-irritant, Absorbent.
*Iodi Liquor.	min. v.-xx.	Alterative, Resolvent. Very useful in Chronic Skin Diseases, especially of Syphilitic or Strumous origin.
*Iodi Tinctura.	min. x.-xxx., dil.	Do.
*Iodi Unguentum.	....	Same as Linimentum.
*Iodi Vapor.	....	Inhaled in Chronic Pulmonary Affections.
Iodoform.	grs. 2-3.	Actions—Int. and Ext.—very like those of Iodine.
*Ipecacuan and Opium, Powder of.	grs. 5-15.	See Ipecæ. Pulv. Co.
*Ipecacuan, Wine of.	As a diaphor. and expector., min. v.-x.-xx.-xxx.-xl., according to age; as an emetic for children, min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Diaphoretic, Expectorant. Emetic.
*Ipecacuanha.	Powder, grs. 5-20, emetic; expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.
*Ipecacuanhæ, Compositus Pulvis.	grs. 5-15.	Diaphoretic, Sudorific.
*Ipecacuanhæ Trochisci.	One occasionally.	Expectorant and Sedative in Coughs.
*Ipecacuanhæ, cum Scilla, Pilula.	grs. 5-10.	Diaphoretic, Sedative, Expectorant.
*Jalap, Compound Powder of.	grs. 15-20 (child, grs. 1-4).	See Jalapa.
*Jalap. Extract of.	grs. 5-20.	Do.
*Jalap, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
*Jalapa.	Powder, grs. 1-3 (child); 10-30 (adult).	Purgative. In large doses, Hydragogue Cathartic.
*Jalapa Resina.	grs. 1-6.	Do.
*Juniper, Oil of.	min. ij.-vj.	Diuretic. Given alone, or added to other Diuretics.
*Juniper, Spirit of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. i.	Do.
*Kamala.	grs. 30-180.	Anthelmintic, in Tænia Solium.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Kino.	grs. 10-30.	Astringent in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Hæmorrhages.
*Kino, Compound Powder of.	grs. 5-30 (child, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.)	Contains 1 of Opium in 20.
*Kino, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Astringent, Sedative.
*Kousso, Infusion of.	fl. oz. iv.-viiij.	Tenicide. Taken in the morning fasting, followed by a Purgative in 4 hours.
Kramerie Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	Astringent. In Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Hæmorrhages, and Mucous Discharges.
*Kramerie Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Kramerie Radix.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Kramerie Tinctura.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
Lactucarium.	grs. 3-10, or more.	Anodyne, Antispas., Hypnotic, Sedative. Given where Opium disagrees.
Laetuearium, Lozenges of.	2 or 3 occasionally.	Do.
Laetucarium, Tincture of.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i.	Do.
*Laetueæ Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	Do.
Laricis Tinctura.	min. xx.-xxx.	Astringent in excessive Mucous Discharges and Hæmorrhages.
*Lard, Benzoated.	....	See Adeps.
*Lard, Prepared.	....	Do.
*Laurel Water.	min. x.-xxx. (uncertain).	Same Action as Hydrocyanic Acid. Unsafe for Children.
*Lavender, Compound Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Aromatic Stomachic.
*Lavender, Oil of.	min. ij.-v.	Do.
*Lavender, Spirit of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
*Lemon Juice.	fl. dr. ij.-fl. oz. i.	Sedative and Refrigerant in Febrile Conditions. Antiseptic.
Lettuce Opium.	grs. 3-10, or more.	See Laetucarium.
*Lime, Hypochlorite of.	grs. 2-5, in sol.	See Calx Chlorata.
*Lime, Solution of Chlorinated.	min. xx.-xl., dil.	Do.
*Lime Water.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iiij.	See Calcis Liquor.
*Limonis Oleum.	min. i.-v.	Carminative.
*Limonis Sucus.	fl. dr. ij.-fl. oz. i.	See Lemon Juice.
*Limonis Syrupus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Aromatic and Stomachic.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Limonis Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Aromatic and Stomachic.
Lini Cataplasma.	....	An excellent Emol. Poultice.
Lini Infusum.	fl. oz. ij.-iv.	Demulcent and Emollient.
*Liquor Epispasticus.	....	Same as Cantharid. Vinegar.
Liquorice Root.	....	See Glycyrrhiza.
*Lithiæ Carbonas.	grs. 2-6.	Antacid, Antilithic. Used in the same cases as Potass or Soda.
Lithiæ Citras.	grs. 2-6.	Do.
*Lithiæ, Liquor Effer- vescens.	fl. oz. v.-x.	Do.
*Lobelia, Ethereal Tinc- ture of.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Sedative, Expec., Nauseant, Emetic. A most powerful Antispas. in Asthma.
*Lobelia Inflata.	Of the powder, grs. 1-5.	Do.
Lobelia, Tincture of.	min. x.-fl. dr. i.	Do.
Logwood, Decoction of.	fl. dr. i.-ij. to fl. oz. i.-ij.	See Hæmatoxyli Decoct.
*Lupuli Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	See Hop.
*Lupuli Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	Do.
*Lupuli Tinctura.	fl. dr. i.-iiij.	Do.
Lupulin.	grs. 5-12.	Do.
*Magnesia Levis.	grs. 10-20 (ant- acid), 20-60 (pur- gative).	Antacid, Antilithic, Laxa- tive, Purgative. Much used in the Diarrhoeas of Children, with Acidity.
*Magnesia Ponderosa.	Do.	Do.
*Magnesiæ Carbonas.	grs. 10-20 (ant- acid), 20-60 (lax.)	Antacid, Laxative.
*Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis.	Do.	Do.
Magnesiæ Citratis Liquor.	fl. oz. v.-x.	An agreeable form for ad- ministering Magnesia.
*Magnesiæ Carbonatis Liquor.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Magnesiæ Sulphas.	grs. 60-oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.	Epsom Salts. Dissolved in 8 or 10 oz. of water, acts as a Saline Cathartic.
*Magnesiæ Sulphatis Enema.	fl. oz. xvi.	For one Injection. Same Action as the Sulphate in solution.
*Manna.	grs. 60-oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ (child, 5-15 grs.).	Laxative.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Matico. <i>Piperalea</i>	In powder, grs. 10-40.	Astringent, Stimulant, and Stomachic.
*Matico, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	Do.
*Menthæ Piperitæ Aqua.	fl. oz. i.-iiij.	Aromatic, Carminative, and Stomachic.
*Menthæ Piperitæ Essentiæ.	min. x.-xx.	Do.
*Menthæ Piperitæ Oleum.	min. i.-v.	Do.
*Menthæ Piperitæ Spi- ritus.	min. xxx.-lx., or more.	Do.
*Menthæ Viridis Aqua.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Menthæ Viridis Oleum.	min. i.-v.	Do.
*Mezcreon, Ethereal Ex- tract of.	....	Forms part of Lin. Sinapis Comp.
*Mori Succus.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	Laxative.
*Mori Syrupus.	<i>Ad lib.</i> or <i>q.s.</i>	Do.
*Morphia Lozenges.	One occasionally.	Used for allaying Coughs. One thirty-sixth gr. Mor- phia in each.
*Morphia Acetas. Morphiæ Acetatis Liquor.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. min. x.-xl.	Same Act. as Hydrochlorate. Do.
*Morphiæ et Ipecacuan- hæ Trochisci.	One occasionally.	Sedative and Expectorant in Coughs. One thirty-sixth gr. Morp. and one-twelfth Ipecac. in each.
*Morphiæ Hydrochloras.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	Anodyne, Hypnotic, Anti- spasmod., Calmative, Dia- phoretic, Sedative. May be advantageously sub- stituted for Opium, as it possesses all its Thera- peutic Properties with less disagreeable after effects. Used in the same Com- binations with other Medi- cines as Opium. Used as the Liquor, or made into small Pills.
*Morphiæ Hydrochlora- tis Liquor.	min. x.-xl.	Half-a-grain of Hydrochlo- rate in each drachm.
*Morphiæ Hypodermica Injectio.	min. i.-vi., for subcut. injec- tion.	Half-a-grain of Acetate in six minims. Used in the various Neuralgias, and

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Morphiæ Murias. Morphiæ Sulphas.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	where the immed. Action of Morphia is wanted. Old name for Hydrochlorate. Same Act. as Hydrochlorate. Half grain in each. Inserted into Rectum as an Anodyne and Sedative in Pain or Irritation of that Canal or neighbouring Organs.
*Morphiæ Suppositoria.	....	Do.
*Morphiæ Suppositoria cum Sapone.	....	Do.
*Morrhue Oleum.	fl. dr. i.-iv.	Tonic, Alterative, Nutritive. Used in Phthisis, Strumous Affections, Chronic Skin Diseases, Rickets, Caries, Tabes Mesenterica. Begin with one teaspoonful thrice - a - day, after meals, and increase gradually to two, three, and four.
*Mulberries, Syrup of.	<i>Ad lib.</i> or <i>q.s.</i>	<i>See</i> Mori Syrupus.
*Myristicæ Spiritus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Carminative, Aromatic.
*Myrrha.	grs. 10-20 (seldom alone).	Stimulant, Tonic.
*Myrrhæ Tinctura.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
Naphtha, Medicinal.	min. v.-x.	Anti - cmetic in Chronic Vomiting, as that of Phthisis. Sedative in the Cough of Phthisis.
Narcotine.	grs. 1-3, tonic; 5-20, antiperiod.	Tonic, Antiperiodic.
*Nutmeg.	Powder, grs. 10-30.	Carminative, Aromatic.
*Nutmeg, Spirit of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
*Nutmeg, Volatile Oil of.	min. i.-v.	Do.
*Nux Vomica.	Powder, gr. 1, cautiously increased to 3.	Tonic, Stomachic. Special Stimulant of Spinal Cord. Very useful in Atonic Dyspepsia, Vomitings, and Morning Sickness of Pregnancy; in Obstinate and Flatulent Constipation. More useful in the Visceral than in other Neuralgias. Very useful in the Functional; less fre-

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		quently in the Paralysis with Organic Lesion, and here it must not be given till all inflammatory, congestive, or irritative symptoms have subsided, and then to the production of slight twitching of the Muscles. Very useful in the Incontinence of Urine of old and young.
*Nux Vomica, Extract of.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, cautiously increased to 2.	Do.
*Nux Vomica, Tincture of.	min. v., cautiously increased to xx.	Do.
*Oak Bark, Decoction of.	fl. oz. i.-iv.	Astringent.
*Olive Oil.	....	Emollient.
*Opii Confectio.	grs. 5-20.	Opium, 1 in 40. Same Action as Opium with Aromatics.
*Opii Emplastrum.	....	Anodyne in Local Pains.
*Opii Enema.	....	The Enema contains min. xxx. Tinct. Used in Painful Affections of Rectum or neighbouring Organs, or where Opium cannot be given by the Mouth.
*Opii Extractum.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.	Same as Opium.
*Opii Extractum Liquidum.	min. x.-xxx.	Same as Opium, and is generally better borne.
*Opii Linimentum.	....	Anodyne in Local Pains and Neuralgias.
*Opii Pilula, or Pil. Saponis Co.	grs. 2-10.	1 of Opium in 6. Same as Opium.
*Opii Pulvis Compositus.	grs. 2-10.	1 of Opium in 10. Same as Opium with Aromatics.
*Opii Tinctura.	min. x.-xl.	Laudanum, 1 of Opium in min. 14 $\frac{2}{3}$.
*Opii Tinctura Ammoniatata.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Scotch Paregoric. Contains Opium, grs. 5 in 1 oz. Combines Properties of Opium with the Stimulant Action of Ammonia.
*Opii Trochisci.	One occasionally.	Sedative in Coughs. Each contains gr. one-tenth Ext. Opium.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
* <i>Opii Vinum.</i>	min. x. -xl.	Same as Opium, but is used as a Sedative in Inflammations of the Eye, and for this purpose one or two drops of the non-official Wine without Aromatics must be dropped between the lids.
* <i>Opium.</i>	grs. $\frac{1}{6}$ -4.	Opium and Chloral are our best Hypnotics; used in all cases (except where it disagrees, or where sleep would be dangerous) where sleep is prevented, whether from Fever, Malignant Disease, internal or external, Delirium Tremens (Chloral here is preferred), Insomnia, Pain, &c. Our best Anodyne, internally and externally; locally, in the form of Liniment. Antineuralgie. Antiphlogistic in the Acute Inflammation (more useful in the Membranous than Parenchymatous), either alone or with Calomel or Tartar Emetic. Antidiarrhœic, Antidysenteric. Antiemetic in Obstinate Vomiting, in small Pills. Antispas. in Colic, Obstructed Bowel (the action being kept up for several days if required), Angina Pectoris, Spasmodic Asthma, &c.; in Hooping-Cough, 1 drop of Tincture thrice-a-day, for one year old. Diaphoretic or Sudorific (according to dose), Combined with Ipecac. in the form of Dover's Powder. It arrests Secretions, except that of the Skin,

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Opium and Ipecacuan. Powder of.	grs. 5-15.	which it promotes. Sedative in all Coughs, and Expecto- rant. Dover's Powder. Diaphoretic and Sudorific. 1 gr. each of Opium and Ipecac. in 10.
*Opium, Camphorated Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iij.	English Paregoric. Contains Opium. grs. 2 in 1 oz. Sedative in Coughs, as in Phthisis, Bronchitis, Emphysema.
Opium, Lettuce.	grs. 3-10, or more.	See Lactucarium.
*Ox Bile, Purified.	....	See Fel Bovinum.
*Papaveris Decoctum.	....	Sedative and Emollient Application to Bruised and Inflamed Parts.
*Papaveris Extractum.	grs. 2-5.	Uncertain Anodyne and Hypnotic.
*Papaveris Syrupus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iv.	Do. Used for Gripes and Sleeplessness in Children.
Paregoric, English.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iij.	See Opium, Camph. Tinct.
Paregoric, Scotch.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	See Opii Tinct. Am.
*Pareiræ Decoctum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Astringent and Sedative on the Genito-urinary Tract. Used in Chronic Cystitis and other Discharges from that Tract, with Acids or Alkalies, according to the condition of the Urine.
*Pareiræ Extractum.	grs. 10-20.	Do.
*Pareiræ Extractum Liquidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Pepper, Black.	grs. 5-20.	Aromatic. Stomachic in Atonic Dyspepsia.
*Pepper, Cayenne.	grs. 1-5.	See Capsicum.
*Pepper, Confection of.	grs. 60-120, or more.	Its prolonged Use very beneficial in Hæmorrhoids.
*Peppermint, Spirit of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i., or more.	See Menth. Pip.
*Peppermint Water.	fl. oz. i.-iij.	Do.
Pepsina.	About 15 grains.	Being a Solvent of Nitrogenous Food, it is taken with it, when the Gastric Juice is deficient.
*Phosphorus.	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, and up-	A powerful Nerve-stimu-

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
	wards ; never in the solid form.	lant. Used where there is Debility of the Nervous System. Best given in the form of the Pilula or Oleum.
Phosphoratum Oleum.	min. v.-x.	One grain of Phosphorus in min. 160.
Phosphori Pilula.	grs. 3-6.	One gr. of Phosphorus in 90 grs.
*Picis Liquidæ Unguentum.	....	Excellent Treatment for Psoriasis.
*Pimento Oil.	min. ij.-vj.	Carminative, Aromatic.
*Pimento Water.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Plumbi Acetas.	grs. 2-3 every three hours, or 8-10 three times a day.	Int., Astring. in Discharges from Mucous Memb. and Hæmorrhages, active and passive. Ext., Sedat. and Astring. Lotion, grs. 5-10 in water 1 oz., Acetic Acid min. v. (where much pain exists add Tinet. Opii min. xxx., in Superficial Inflammations, Bruises, Sprains). Eye-wash, grs. 1-3 in distilled water 1 oz.
*Plumbi Acetatis Unguentum.	....	Sedative in Itching Skin Diseases, Superficial Inflammations, &c.
*Plumbi Carbonas.	....	Used as a Dusting Powder for Sores.
*Plumbi Carbonatis Unguentum.	....	Sedative and Astringent.
*Plumbi cum Opio Pilula.	grs. 4.	Combines Actions of Opium and Lead. Each four-grain Pill contains grs. 3 Acet. Lead, and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Opium. 2-6 such Pills daily as required. Given in Diarrh., Dysentery. Especially useful in Diarrhœa of Phthisis.
*Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor.	....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of this Liquor and 10 oz. of water form a Sedative and Astring. Lotion.
*Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor Dilutus.	....	This contains 1 of Liquor in 80, which is much too

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		dilute for most external uses.
*Plumbi Subacetatis Unguentum Compositum.	....	Same as Liquor.
*Plumbi Suppositoria Composita.	....	Astring., Sedat., Anodyne. Each contains grs. 3 Acet. Lead, and gr. 1 Opium. Inserted into Rectum when irritable or inflamed, as for Piles.
*Plummer's Pill.	grs. 5-10.	Same as Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co. Pil.
*Podophylli Resina, or Podophyllin.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (alter. and cholagogue), 1-3 (drastic purge).	Given with Coloc. and Hyosc. Pill, or Ext. Hyosecy., to prevent Griping.
*Potassa Caustica.	Only externally.	Caustic. Used to destroy Morbid Growths, its action being limited by Dilute Acetic Acid.
*Potassæ Acetas.	grs. 10-30 (diuret.)	Diuretic in Dropsies, in solution in water alone or with other Diur. (Given as the Alkaline treatment in Acute Rheumatism.
*Potassæ Bicarbonas.	grs. 10-30.	Antacid. Antilithic in Uric Gravel, and Phosphatic. Antarthritic. Diuretic.
*Potassæ Bisulphas.	grs. 30-60 (seldom).	Cathartic, in dilute solution.
*Potassæ Carbonas.	grs. 5-20.	The Bicarbonate being less irritant and more agreeable is always preferred. The Actions are very similar.
*Potassæ Chloras.	grs. 10-30.	Diuretic, Refrigerant. Used as a Gargle in Sore Throat.
*Potassæ Chloratis Trochisci.	1-6.	Used in Inflammations of the Throat.
*Potassæ Citras.	grs. 10-30.	Diuretic, Refrigerant.
*Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.	grs. 30-oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.	Rochelle Salt. Diur. and Aperient in the smaller doses; in larger, Cathart.
*Potassæ Hypophosphis.	grs. 2-5.	See Hypophosphites.
*Potassæ Liquor.	min. x.-fl. dr. ij., diluted.	Antacid, Antilithic, Alterat. Ext., Concentrated, Caus- tic. In dilute solution ap-

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Potassæ Liquor Effer- vescens.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	plied to Chronic Skin Diseases. Same Actions and Uses as the Bicarbonate of Potash, of which it contains 15 grs. in 10 oz.
Potassæ Nitras.	grs. 5-20.	Refrig., Diaphor., Diur. As a Gargle for Sore Throat, grs. 5-10 in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. water.
Potassæ Permanganas.	grs. 1-5.	Disinfect., Deodor., Anti-sept. in solution. Applied to Unhealthy Sores, or injected into Canals giving off Fœtid Discharges.
*Potassæ Permanganatis Liquor.	fl. dr. ij.-iv.	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Potassæ Tartras.	grs. 20-60 (diur.), 60-240 (cathart.)	Diuretic, Cathartic.
Potassæ Tartras Acidæ.	grs. 10-60 (diur.), 60-240 (cathart.)	Powerful Diuret., Aperient, Cathartic.
*Potassii Bromidum.	grs. 3-30.	Sedative, in Epilepsy 30 to 50 or 60 grs. twice or thrice a-day, for a lengthened period in severe cases; in all kinds of Irritability, Convulsions, Hooping - Cough, Spasmodic Asthma, Delirium Tremens and other forms of Delirium, in Visceral Neuralgias. As an Alter. and Deobstruent it is less useful than Iodide Potass.
Potassii Iodidi Unguen- tum.	....	Reduces Glandular Enlargements.
*Potassii Iodidum.	grs. 2-10, or more.	Possesses all the properties of Iodine. Alterative, Deobstruent, Resolvent. Antisyphilitic in all Syphilitic Affections of whatever Organ or Tissue. Eliminates Lead and Mercury from the system. By stimulating the Absorbents it is useful in sluggish states of the Digestive

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		System. Saturation of the System by 20-30 grs. twice or thrice daily in water, in some way produces Contraction of the Aneurismal Sac, thereby alleviating the symptoms, and in a few cases effecting a cure.
*Potassii Iodidi cum Sapon, Linimentum.	....	Reduces Glandular Enlargements.
*Prepared Chalk.	grs. 10, and upwards.	See Creta Præparata.
*Prussic Acid (dilute).	min. ij., cautiously increased.	See Acid. Hydrocy.
Pyroxylic Spirit, Rectified.	....	See Naphtha, Medicinal.
*Quassia Extractum.	grs. 5, and upwards.	Sedative Bitter Tonic. In convalescence from Acute Diseases, and in Dyspepsia especially where painful. May be combined with Acids or Alkalies.
*Quassia Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Quassia Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Quercus Decoctum.	fl. oz. i.-iv.	Astringent, int. and ext.
*Quinia Ammoniata Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Combines Stimulant Action of Ammonia with those of Quin. Sulph.
*Quinia et Ferri Citras.	grs. 3-10.	Actions of Iron and Quin.
*Quinia Pilula.	grs. 1-5.	Actions of Quin. Sulph.
*Quinia Tinctura.	fl. dr. i.-ij., or more.	Do.
*Quinia Sulphas.	grs. 1-3 as a tonic, grs. 3-10-20, or more, as an antiperiodic.	Administered in solution in Acid. Sulph. dil., min. i. to grs. 2, Quin. Sulph. and water, q.s. Also made into Pills with Conserve of Rose; or in Powder. Tonic in recovering from Acute or Chronic Diseases, in Dyspepsia; not used when there is Gastric Irritation. Generally powerfully Antipyretic, but not Antisept. in Fevers. Antiperiod. in Ague, given

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		either before, during, or after the attack; 18-24 grs. for an ordinary attack, in severe cases 30-100 grs., or even more; 4-8 grs. as a Prophylactic. Less useful in Remittent Fever than in Ague, and very large doses required. Antiperiodic in the Periodic Neuralgias. Anticipate the attack by having the system under its influence.
*Quiniae Vinum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
Quinidia.	....	Same Action and Dose as Quinine.
*Rhamni Succus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Purgative.
*Rhamni Syrupus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Rhatany.	grs. 10-30.	See Krameria.
*Rhei Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	Astring., Tonic, Stomachic. Purgative.
*Rhei Infusum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Rhei, Pilula Composita.	grs. 5-20.	Do.
Rhei, Pulvis.	grs. 5-10 (tonic), 20-40 (purg.)	Do.
*Rhei, Pulvis Compositus.	grs. 5-10 (children), grs. 20-60 (ad.)	Gregory's Powder. Antacid and Purgative.
*Rhei Syrupus.	fl. dr. i.-v. (child, fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.)	Do.
*Rhei Tinctura.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij. (stomachic), fl. dr. ij.-iv. (purg.)	Do.
*Rhei Vinum.	fl. dr. i.-ij.-iv.	Do.
*Rhubarb.	In powder, grs. 5-10 as a stom., 20-40 as a purg.	See Rhei.
*Rhubarb, Compound Pill of.	grs. 5-20.	Do.
*Rhubarb, Compound Powder of.	grs. 5-10 (child), 20-60 (adult).	Do.
*Ricini Oleum.	dr. i.-ij. (infant), fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. (ad.)	See Castor Oil.
*Rosemary, Oil of.	min. i.-v.	Arom., Carmin., Stimulant.
*Rosemary, Spirit of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i.	Do.
*Roses, Acid Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Astringent from the dilute Sulphuric Acid contained.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Roses, Confection of.	grs. 60, or more.	Very mild Astringent. Principally used in making pill-masses.
*Saffron, Tincture of.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	To colour Mixtures, &c.
*Sal Volatile (Spirit of). Salicin.	min. xx.-fl. dr. i. grs. 1-3 (tonic), 5-20, or more (febrifuge).	See Ammon. Arom. Spt. Actions similar to Quinia.
Sandal-Wood, Oil of Yellow.	min. xx.-xl.	A very efficient remedy in the Gonorrhœa of the robust, Purges and Stimulants being avoided during treatment. Given suspended in Mucilage.
*Santonin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 for a child, 5-10 for an ad.	Anthelmintic. Given at night, and a purgative in the morning.
*Sarsaparilla, Compound Decoction of.	fl. oz. iij.-vj.	Said to be Alterative and Tonic.
*Sarsaparilla, Decoction of.	fl. oz. iv.-viij.	Do.
*Sarsaparilla, Liquid Extract of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iv.	Do.
*Savin, Oil of.	min. ij.-vj.	Said to be Emmenagogue.
*Savin, Ointment of.	....	Applied after Blisters to keep the surface discharging, thus acting as a Topical Irritant.
*Savin, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Same as Oil.
*Scammoniaë Resina.	grs. 2-5-10.	Drastic Purgative. Given alone or with Calomel, or in the Compound Colocynth Pill.
*Scammony.	grs. 5-15 (adult).	Do.
*Scammony, Compound Pill of.	grs. 5-15 (adult).	Do. Contains about 1 of Scammony Resin and 1 of Jalap Resin in 5.
*Scammony, Compound Powder of.	grs. 2-5 (child), 10-20 (adult).	Do. Contains 4 of Scammony, 3 of Jalap, 1 of Ginger in 8.
*Scammony, Confection of.	grs. 3-10 (child), 15-40, or more (adult).	An excellent Purgative for Children. Contains 3 of Scammony and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ginger in 8.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Scammony Mixture.	fl. dr. i.-iv. (child), fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. (ad.)	From its slight taste, very easily given to Children. Contains grs. 2 in oz.
*Scilla.	grs. 1-3, expect. or diuretic; large doses, emetic.	Diuretic. Most useful in Cardiac Dropsies, alone or with Digitalis; a Pill, thrice daily, containing grs. 1-11 of each.
*Scillæ Acetum.	min. xv.-xl.	Diuretic, Expectorant.
*Scillæ Oxy-mel.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Scillæ Pilula Composita.	grs. 5-15.	Do.
*Scillæ Syrupus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Scillæ Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Scoparii Decoctum.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Diuretic. Most useful in Cardiac Dropsies.
*Scoparii Succus.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Senegæ Infusum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Expector. Combined with Carb. Ammon. or Squill.
*Senegæ Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Senna, Confection of.	grs. 60-oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.	Purgative.
*Senna, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-iv.	Do.
Senna, Compound Mixture of.	fl. oz. i.-i $\frac{1}{2}$.	Do. Black Draught.
*Senna, Syrup of.	fl. dr. i.-ij., or more (child).	Do.
*Senna, Tincture of.	fl. dr. i.-iv.	Do.
*Serpentary, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Tonic.
*Serpentary, Tincture of.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Do.
*Sinapis Pulv.	....	One or two tea-spoonfuls in a cupful of warm water, as an Emetic.
*Sinapis Cataplasma.	....	Rubefacient, Counter-irritant, Derivative.
*Sinapis Charta.	....	Mustard Paper. Being cleanly and convenient, it is an excellent substitute for the Poultice. Before being applied, immerse for a few seconds in tepid water.
*Sinapis Linimentum Compositum.	....	Counter-irritant, Vesicant.
*Soap, Liniment of.	....	Rubbed into Bruises, Sprains, and other painful affections.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Sodæ Arseniatis Liquor.	min. iij.-x.	Same Action as Liquor Arsenicalis.
*Sodæ Bicarbonas.	grs. 10-30.	Antacid, Antilithic, Antarthritic. Action very similar to the Potash Salt.
Sodæ Bisulphis.	grs. 10-60, or more.	As SO ₂ is liberated by the acids of the stomach, the Actions of this Salt are the same as Sulphurous Acid.
*Sodæ Carbonas.	grs. 5-20.	Antacid. The Bicarbonate always preferred.
*Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.	grs. 5-15.	Do.
*Sodæ Chloratæ Cataplasma.	....	Antiseptic and Disinfectant Poulrice.
*Sodæ Chloratæ Liquor.	min. xx.-xxx., dil.	Used in same cases as Calcis Chloratæ Liq., to which it is generally preferred.
*Sodæ Citrotartras Effervescens.	grs. 60-240.	An Effervescent, Antacid, and Refrigerant.
*Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.	grs. 30-oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.	Rochelle Salt. Diuretic and mild Cathartic.
Sodæ Hyposulphis.	grs. 10-120.	Same Action as Sulphurous Acid.
*Sodæ Liquor.	min. x.-fl. dr. ij., diluted.	Same Action as Liquor Potassæ.
*Sodæ Phosphas.	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i., or more (cathartic).	Used as a Cathartic for Children and Delicate People.
*Sodæ Sulphas.	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i. (cathartic).	Glauber Salt.
Sodæ Sulphis.	grs. 10-60, or more.	Same as Bisulphite.
*Sodii Chloridum.	1 or more table-spoonfuls (emetic and cathar.)	Common Salt; given in solution.
Sodii Iodidum.	grs. 5-20.	Same Actions as Potass. Iodid.
*Spear-mint, Oil of.	min. i.-v.	Carminative, Aromatic.
*Spear-mint Water.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. iij.	See Ætheris Nit. Spt.
*Squill.	....	See Scilla.
*Stramonium.	Of the herb or leaves in powder, grs. 1-4; of the seeds, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, cautiously increased.	Action same as Belladonna. Grs. 10-20 of herb smoked from a pipe will generally cut short the asthmatic paroxysm.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Stramonium, Extract of.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, cautiously increased to $\frac{1}{2}$.	Same Actions as Belladonna.
*Stramonium, Tincture of.	min. x.-xx.	Do.
*Strychnia.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, cautiously increased to $\frac{1}{8}$.	Same Actions as Nux Vomica. Made into Pill with Bread-Crumb and Conserve of Rose. The Actions of Strychnia must be narrowly watched.
Strychniæ et Ferri Citras.	grs. 2, and upwards.	Combines the Actions of Strychnine and Iron. Given in Solution.
*Strychnia, Solution of.	min. v., cautiously increased to xx.	Contains 4 grs. in fl. oz. Solution is the preferable form for the administration of such a powerful remedy.
*Sulphur Sublimatum.	grs. 10-30 (stimulant), 30-120 (laxative).	Diaphoretic, Stimulant. One of the mildest Laxatives, hence used where any irritation of Rectum or adjacent organs is to be avoided. Administered alone, or with an equal quantity of Cream of Tartar.
*Sulphur Præcipitatum.	Stimulant, grs. 10-30; laxative, 30-120 grs.	Do.
*Sulphuris Confectio.	grs. 60-120.	Do.
Sulphuris Iodidi Unguentum.	....	Applied to Acne, and Chronic Skin Eruptions.
*Sulphuris Unguentum.	....	A filthy Cure for Scabies.
*Sumbul Powder.	grs. 10-20.	Antispasmodic. Actions like Valerian.
Sumbul, Resin of.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.
*Sumbul, Tincture of.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.	Do.
*Tannic Acid.	grs. 2-10. or more.	Ext. and Int. A powerful Astringent in Hæmorrhages and Mucous Discharges; given in Solution. 3ss.-3i. in 1 oz. water, painted over relaxed Sore Throat. Grs. 5 to 10 to

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Tannic Acid Lozenges.	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in each.	oz. water for injection in Mucous Discharges.
*Tannic Acid Suppositories.	grs. 3 in each.	Astringent in Sore Throat.
*Taraxacum, Decoction of.	fl. oz. i.-ij. or more.	Astringent. Inserted in Leucorrhœa; in Discharges from Rectum.
*Taraxacum, Extract of.	grs. 10-30.	Alterat. and Tonic in Liver Affections, and in Dyspepsia from these. Generally given with dilute Nitrohydrochlor. Acid.
*Taraxacum, Juice of.	min. x.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
*Tartar Emetic.	....	Do.
*Terebinthinæ Confectio.	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$, and upwards.	See Antim. Tart.
*Terebinthinæ Enema.	....	See Terebinth. Ol.
*Terebinthinæ Linimentum.	....	One Enema contains—Turpentine, 1 oz.; Mucilage of Starch, 15 oz. Injected for the removal of Ascarides and Tympanitis.
*Terebinthinæ Aceticum Linimentum.	....	Rubefacient, Counter-irrit.
*Terebinthinæ Oleum.	min. x.-fl. oz. $i\frac{1}{2}$, according to circumstances.	Do.
*Terebinthinæ Unguentum.	....	Diuretic, Stimulant, min. x.-lx.; Anthelmintic, Purgative, $\text{ʒi.}-\text{xii.}$ Given, suspended in mucilage and water, $\text{ʒi.}-\text{ii.}$, with $\text{ʒvi.}-\text{viii.}$ of castor oil, makes a strong Purgative.
*Tolu, Balsam of.	grs. 10-30.	Rubefacient, Counter-irrit.
*Tolu, Syrup of.	fl. dr. i.-ij.	Expectorant.
*Tolu, Tincture of.	min. xx.-fl. dr. ij.	Do.
*Tragacanth.	grs. 10-30.	Do.
*Tragacanth, Compound Powder of.	grs. 20-60, or more.	Demulcent, Emollient.
*Tragacanth, Mucilage of Tritic. Repen. Decoct.	<i>Ad lib.</i>	Do.
	....	Combined with an Acid or an Alkali in Irritable Conditions of the Urinary Organs. Decoct. Root, 1 oz.; water, oz. 20; boil

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
<i>Ericaceae</i> <i>arctostaphylos</i> W. & A.		ten minutes; filter. Oz. 4-8, thrice daily.
*Uvæ Ursi, Infusum.	fl. oz. i.-ij., or more.	Tonic and Astringent in Chronic Discharges from Urinary Organs. Given with Acids or Alkalies.
*Valerian, Ammoniated Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Same as simple Tincture, with the Action of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. The best preparation of Valerian.
*Valerian, Tincture of.	min. xxx.-fl. dr. ij.	Powerful Diffusible Stimulant, and hence Antispasmodic, Calmative. Principally used in Hysteria; less useful in Epilepsy.
*Valerian, Infusion of.	fl. oz. i.-ij.	Do.
*Valerian, Oil of.	min. ij.-v.	Do.
*Veratriæ Unguentum.	....	Antineuralgic. Very expensive Remedy.
*White Vitriol.	grs. 1-10, tonic; 10-30, emetic.	See Zinci Sulph.
*Yeast Poultice.	....	Stimulant and Antiseptic.
Yellow Wash.	....	See Hydrarg. Flav. Lotio.
*Zinci Acetas.	grs. 1-5.	Same as Sulphate.
*Zinci Chloridi Liquor.	....	Sir W. Burnett's Disinfectant Fluid.
Zinci Chloridum.	....	A powerful Escharotic. As a Lotion, Strength and Uses same as Sulphate. A Lotion of grs. 40 to oz. water is a strong Antiseptic Application to Wounds.
Zinci et Ferri Citras.	grs. 2, and upwards.	Actions of Iron and Zinc.
*Zinci Oxidum.	grs. 2-10.	Antispasmodic, Astringent, Tonic. Very useful in Epilepsy; less so in Chorea and Hooping-Cough. The Powder dusted on Excoriations is an excellent Astringent.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Zinci Sulphas.	grs. 1-10, tonic; 10-30, emetic.	The same Actions as the Oxide. For Injection in Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa, and as an Astringent Lotion to Indolent Sores, grs. 2-6 to oz. water. As a Collyrium, grs. 1-2 to oz. water.
*Zinci Unguentum.	An excellent Application to Sores, Excoriations; to Skin Diseases, as Eczema and Impetigo.
*Zingiber.	See Ginger.



INDEX OF DISEASES, WITH APPROPRIATE REMEDIES.

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Ether.
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Acid. Sulph. dil.	Ergot.	Valerian.
ERYSIPELAS.	Astringents.	INSOMNIA.
Tinct. Ferri. Per-	HÆMORRHAGE, UTE-	Codeia.
chlor.	RINE.	Morphia.
Belladonna.	Digitalis.	Potass. Bromid.
Collodion.	Ergot.	Chloral.
Cotton Wool.	Tinct. Ferri Pernit.	Hyoseyamus.
Quinine.	HÆMORRHOIDS.	INTERMITTENT FEVER.
EXANTHEMATA.	Castor Oil.	Quinine.
Aconite.	Hyoseyamus.	Arsenic.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.	Opiates.	Iron.
Mineral Acids.	Confect. Pepper.	IRITIS.
Cinchona.	Sulphur.	Atropine.
FISSURE OF ANUS.	Galland Opium Oint-	Belladonna.
Belladonna.	ment.	Mercurials.
FLATULENCE.	HEART, VALVULAR	JAUNDICE.
Aloes.	DISEASE.	Aloes.
Aromatics.	Digitalis.	Podophyllin.
Assafetida.	HEPATIC DISEASES.	Calomel.
Spt. Chloroform.	Nitrohydrochloric	LUMBAGO.
GASTRALGIA.	Acid.	Actæa.
Bismuth.	Taraxacum Calomel.	Belladonna.
Prussic Acid.	Podophyllin.	Morphia Injection.
Opiates.	HOOPING-COUGH.	Rubefacients.
Nux Vomica.	Alkalies.	LUPUS.
GONORRHEA.	Assafetida.	Arsenic.
Copaiva.	Belladonna.	Potass. Iodid.
Cubcbs.	Indian Hemp.	Corrosiv. Sublim.
Matico.	Ipecacuan.	Caustic Alkalies.
Sandal-Wood Oil.	Opiates.	MALNUTRITION.
Tannin.	Potass. Bromid.	Cod-Liver Oil.
GOUT.	Lobelia.	Iron.
Potass. Bicarb.	Squill.	Quinine.
Colchicum.		MEASLES.
Antimonial.		Aconite.
Opiates.		Ammonia.

MENORRHAGIA.

Digitalis.
Ergot.
Quinia.

MYALGIA.

Ammon. Chlor.
Belladonna.
Morphia.
Poultices.

NEURALGIA.

Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Blisters.
Potass. Bromid.
Chloride Ammon.
Morphia.
Morphia Injection.
Opiates, Quinia.
Iron.
Bebeerine Sulph.
Cod-Liver Oil.

ORCHITIS.

Poultices.
Saline Purges.

OXALURIA.

Nitrohydrochloric
Acid.

OZÆNA.

Carbolic, or Condy
Spray, inhaled.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iron.

PERITONITIS.

Poultices.
Opiates.
Mercurials.

PHLEBITIS.

Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.

PIITHSIS.

Chloral.
Codeia.
Morphia.
Counter-irritation.

Fats.

Hypophosphites.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iron.
Quinia.

PLEURODYNIA.

Belladonna.
Counter-irritation.
Opiates.

PLEURISY.

Poultices.
Counter-irritation.
Digitalis.
Morphia.

PNEUMONIA.

Digitalis.
Carb. Ammonia.
Squill.
Aconite.
Counter-irritation.
Ipecacuanha.
Poultices.
Tart. Emet.

PROSTATITIS.

Morphia Supposito-
ries in rectum.
Poultices.
Buchu.
Pareira.

PRURITUS.

Lead and Opium
Lotion.
Prussic Acid in
Axunge.
Citrine Ointment.

PSORIASIS.

Arsenic.
Carbolic Acid.
Creasote or Tar Oint-
ment.
Alkalies.

PYROSIS.

Bismuth.
Alkalies.

Nitrohydrochloric
Acid.
Tonics.

RENAL COLIC.

Morphia Injection.
Poultices.

RHEUMATISM.

Actea.
Aconite.
Antimonial.
Morphia.
Colchicum.
Alkalies.
Blisters.
Potass. Iodid.

RHEUMATOID

ARTHRITIS.
Arsenic.
Iodine.

SCABIES.

Wash of Stavesacre,
or Bleaching Pow-
der.
Sulphur Ointment.
Veratria Ointment.

SCARLET FEVER.

Mineral Acids.
Aconite.
Ammonia.
Belladonna.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.
Wet Pack.

SCIATICA.

Belladonna.
Blistering.
Croton Oil.
Galvanism.
Morphia Injection.
Potass. Iodid.
Purgatives.

SCROFULA.

Iron.
Fats.

SCROFULOUS GLANDS
AND ABSCESES.

Belladonna Oint.
Potass. Iodid.
Liniment. Iodine.

SICK HEADACHE.

Aconite.
Potass. Bromid.
Nux Vomica.
Spt. Ammon. Arom.
Spt. Chlorof.
Podophyllin.
Purgatives.

SORE NIPPLES.

Collodion.
Lunar Caustic.
Tannin.
Glycerine.

SORE THROAT.

Aconite.
Belladonna.
Capsicum Gargle.
Opium and Ipecac.
Powder.
Tinet. Ferri Perchlor.
Quinine.
Tannin.
Nitre.

SPERMATORRHOEA.

Belladonna.
Potass. Bromid.
Iron.
Quinia.
Strychnia.

SWEATING.

Acid. Sulph. dil.
Quinia.
Zinc.
Acet. Lead.

SWEATING FEET.

Belladonna.

Aconite.
Acet. Lead.

SYNOVITIS.

Blisters.
Iodine Liniment.
Mercurials.

SYPHILIS.

Mineral Acids.
Potass. Iodid.
Iron.
Mercurials.

TAPE-WORM.

Felix Mas.
Koussou.
Kamala.
Turpentine.

TETANUS.

Calabar Bean.
Chloral.
Conium.

THRUSH.

Borax.
Glycerine.

TONSILLITIS.

Aconite.
Alum.
Belladonna.
Dover's Powder.
Iodine Inhalation.

TOOTHACHE.

Chloroform.
Creasote.
Carbolic Acid.
Opium.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cod-Liver Oil.
Pancreatised Fats.
Quinine.
Iron.

TYPHOID.

Cold.
Digitalis.
Lead.
Opiates.
Quinia.
Sulphurous Acid.
Ergotine Injection.

TYPHUS.

Mineral Acids.
Opiates.
Quinia.
Chloral.

UTERINE NEURALGIA.

Belladonna.
Opiates.

VOMITING.

Bismuth.
Chloral.
Prussic Acid.
Morphia.
Morphia Injection.
Belladonna.
Ice.
Ccrum.
Creasote.
Counter-irritation.
Ipecacuan.

VULVITIS.

Lead and Opium
Lotion.
Tannin Solution.

WORMS.

Santonine.
Scammony.
Jalap.
Calomel.
Quassia.
Turpentine.

THE MORE IMPORTANT POISONS.

CORROSIVES.

CAUSTIC POTASH (Liq. Potassæ vel Carb.)

Symptoms.—Caustic taste; burning in mouth, throat, stomach. If vomiting occurs, the vomited matters may contain blood. Great tenderness of abdomen; pain in bowels, and purging; skin cold and clammy; pulse small and frequent; expression anxious.

Antidotes, &c.—Dilute Acids, Vinegar, Oils.

Tests.—Perchloride of Platinum gives a yellow Precipitate in the solution when acidulated by HCl. Gives violet flame.

CAUSTIC SODA (Liq. Sodæ).

Symptoms and Antidotes.—Same as Caustic Potash.

Tests.—No Precipitant. Gives yellow flame.

LIQ. AMMONIÆ vel CARB.

Symptoms.—Ammonia Vapour causes spasm of glottis, and asphyxia. Diluted, it may cause irritation or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lungs. Symptoms, when swallowed, like Potash.

Antidotes.—Same as Caustic Potash.

Tests.—The characteristic smell; if the Liquor, Sol. of Carbonate, yellow Precipitate with Perchlor. Platinum; add Liq. Potassæ, and free Ammonia is evolved.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Fatal Dose—1 dr., and upwards. Fatal Period—2 to 24 hours.

Symptoms.—Immediately, intense burning and pain in mouth, throat, œsophagus, stomach; vomiting of black or brown matters, mixed with blood; skin cold and clammy; pulse small and weak. Mouth, &c., are first white, but afterwards charred and black.

Dilute Acid.—According to the state of dilution, corrosive or irritant.

Antidotes.—Carbonates, Bicarbonates, Magnesia, Soda and Potash Salts; diluents; oils; plaster from the walls of the house rubbed up with water, to form Milk of Lime.

Tests. The strong Acid chars organic tissues; causes great heat when mixed with water; evolves Sulphurous Acid when boiled with Copper; stains black cloth brown; the spots remain moist. Dilute the Acid with water, and add Sol. of Barium Nitrate, a white precipitate falls, which is insoluble in Nitric or Hydrochloric Acids.

NITRIC ACID.—Fatal Dose—2 drs. Fatal Period—An hour and a-half, and upwards.

Symptoms and Antidotes.—Same as Sulphuric Acid.

Tests.—No Precipitant. Stains cloth yellow, the colour being brightened by Vapour of Ammonia. Poured on Copper, evolves red fumes. The Acid neutralised with Potash, add excess of strong Sulphuric Acid, and pour over this a Sol. of Protosulph. Iron, which produces a dark-brown ring.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—Fatal Dose—1 oz. Fatal Period—4 hours, and upwards.

Symptoms and Antidotes.—Same as Sulphuric Acid.

Tests.—Stains cloth, first red, then brown. Sol. Nitrate Silver gives a curdy-white Precipitate, insol. in Nitric Acid, but readily soluble in Ammonia (the Precipitate becomes dark-grey on exposure).

OXALIC ACID.—Smallest Fatal Dose—1 dr. Shortest Fatal Period—10 minutes, and upwards. (Salt of Lemons, or Binocalate of Potash, nearly as powerful as the Oxalic Acid.)

Symptoms.—Acid taste in mouth; burning pain in mouth, throat, oesophagus, stomach. Generally vomiting comes on at once. Vomited matters green or coffee-ground; may contain blood. Pulse feeble; skin cold and clammy; great pain and tenderness of abdomen; delirium, convulsions, and death. In dilute solution there is strong acidity, and vomiting may not occur for fifteen minutes.

Antidotes.—Lime, Chalk, Whiting, Magnesia, rubbed up with water. Vomiting, excited by Emetics. Alkalies or their Carbonates should not be given, as the Salts formed are poisonous.

Tests.—Taste very acid. White Precipitate with Nitrate Silver, soluble in cold Nitric Acid. Solution of Sulphate of Lime, after standing, throws down a white Precipitate of Oxalate of Lime, soluble in Nitric or Hydrochlor. Acid, but insoluble in Acetic or Tartaric.



IRRITANTS.

PHOSPHORUS.—Fatal Dose— $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Fatal Period—3 hours to several days.

Symptoms.—Symptoms may not appear for a few hours, and may be delayed for 24 or 36 hours. Disagreeable garlic taste; acrid, burning sensation in throat; intense thirst; severe pain and tenderness in stomach; frequent vomiting. Vomited matters may be green, black, or coffee-ground, and have the garlic odour; they are luminous in the dark. Purging may be present, and the dejections may be luminous in the dark. Pulse small and frequent; skin cold and clammy; great prostration; delirium; convulsions; death by coma.

Chronic poisoning in those exposed to the vapour of Phosphorus, as in the manufacture of lucifer matches—Vomiting, eructations, heat of stomach, purging, pains in joints, hectic, wasting (from these the patient sinks), necrosis of the jaws, carious teeth.

Antidotes.—Oils should not be used, as they dissolve the Phosphorus. Emetics, stomach-pump, demulcent drinks.

Tests.—Articles containing Phosphorus give off a white vapour in daylight, and are luminous in the dark. It is soluble in Ether, Chloroform, Bisulphide of Carbon, Oils. Phosphorus is best separated from other matters by dissolving it out in Bisulphate of Carbon. On evaporating the solvent, the Phosphorus is got in small globules, which are luminous in the dark, and, when ignited, give the bright flame of Phosphorus. Phosphorus for poisoning is usually obtained from Phosphorus Paste, or lucifer matches.

WHITE ARSENIC, or ARSENIOS ACID—Arsenites of Soda, Potash, Copper (Scheele's Green). — Fatal Dose—2 grains. Fatal Period—5 hours, and upwards. The Liq. Arsenicalis, or Fowler's Solution, contains 4 grs. of Arsenious Acid in 1 oz.

Symptoms.—*Acute*—In about an hour, faintness, nausea, vomiting, acute burning pain in the stomach. The vomited matters may be brown, black, with or without blood, or greenish, from the Indigo mixed with the Arsenic acting on the bile. Headache, diarrhœa, tenesmus, intense thirst, constriction of the throat and fauces. Pulse small and frequent; skin cold and clammy. If diarrhœa is violent, there is excoriation of anus, and cramps of legs. The case may end with coma and convulsions. Sometimes symptoms like those of narcotic poisoning are observed.

Chronic—Pain in stomach and bowels, nausea, diarrhœa. Tongue furred and dry; later, it is silvery-white. Thirst, emaciation; eyes inflamed, lids puffy; an eczematous eruption. The case may end as in the Acute.

Antidotes.—Emetics; stomach-pump; albuminous and demulcent drinks (eggs and milk); oil, and lime-water; animal charcoal; light Magnesia, or, better, the gelatinous Oxide Precip. from the Sulphate by Liq. Potassæ. Hydrated Peroxide of Iron is the best antidote, prepared by precipitating 5 drachms of Liq. Ferri Perchlor. with 1 oz. Carb. Soda, or an equivalent of Liq. Ammonia; strain off the fluid, collect the Precipitate, stir into a pretty large quantity of water, and make the patient sup this in spoonfuls. This destroys about 10 grs. Arsenious Acid.

Tests.—Marsh's and Reineck's Processes. To an acidulated solution add Sulphuretted Hydrogen, the Yellow Sulphide of Arsenic is precipitated. To one portion of the Solution of Arsenic add Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver, the yellow Arsenite of Silver is precipitated. To another portion add Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper, the pale-green Arsenite of Copper (Scheele's Green) is precipitated.

TARTARATED ANTIMONY, or TARTAR EMETIC.—

Fatal Dose—10 to 20 grs., and upwards. Fatal Period—A few hours, and upwards. Vin. Antimoniale contains 2 grs. in 1 oz.

Symptoms.—*Acute*—Metallic taste; nausea, vomiting; burning pain and heat in stomach; purging, cramps, thirst; difficult deglutition; constriction in throat; pulse small and rapid; skin cold and clammy. Violent spasms and extreme prostration precede death.

Chronic.—Constant nausea and fever, with occasional vomiting and purging; loathing of food. Aggravation of the symptoms after each dose of the poison. Emaciation and exhaustion terminate the case.

Antidotes.—Emetics; oily warm liquids; vegetable infusions containing tannin, as tea, oak-bark, cinchona.

Tests.—Marsh's and Reineck's Processes. To an acidulated solution add Sulphuretted Hydrogen, the Orange Sulphide of Antimony is thrown down, which is soluble in Hydrochloric Acid with evolution of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, the resulting Solution of Chloride of Antimony throws down a white Precipitate on being poured into water.

CHLORIDE, or BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, is a powerful corrosive liquid.

Symptoms.—Nausea, tormina, tenesmus, great prostration.

Antidotes.—Same as Tartarated Antimony.

Tests.—Thrown into water, gives a dense white Precipitate. Other tests as above.

MERCURY—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY—Fatal Dose—From 3 grs. Fatal Period—From half-an-hour. Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. contains 1 gr. in 2 oz.

Symptoms.—*Acute*—Immediately, a metallic coppery taste; constriction and burning pain in the mouth, throat, stomach; nausea, and vomiting of mucus with blood; diarrhoea, dysentery, intestinal pain. Face flushed and swollen; tongue white and shrivelled; pulse small and frequent; skin cold and clammy; suppression of urine; salivation

not always present; death being preceded by fainting, cramps, convulsions.

Chronic.—Nausea, and sometimes vomiting; salivation; mouth painful; gums tender; teeth fall out; fetid breath. Mercurial tremors may be present.

Antidotes.—Emetics; albumen (white of egg); milk. Avoid the use of the stomach-pump, as it may injure the stomach.

Tests.—To an acidulated solution add Sulph. Hydrogen gradually, first a whitish, then yellowish-brown, and lastly, with excess of the re-agent, a black Precipitate of Sulphide. Liq. Potassæ to a fresh portion of the solution, precipitates the Yellow Peroxide of Mercury. To another portion add Sol. Iodid. Potass., which throws down the Scarlet Biniodide of Mercury; excess of Iodid. Potass. dissolves the Precip.

LEAD ACETATE—SUGAR OF LEAD.—Fatal Dose and Period—Uncertain.

Symptoms.—*Acute*.—Metallic taste; burning in the throat; dryness and thirst; vomiting; severe twisting colic; pains relieved by pressure; bowels confined; stools black, from Sulphide of Lead; pulse small and quick; skin cold; cramp of calves of legs; great prostration; giddiness, torpor, coma.

Chronic.—Common among lead workers. Debility; twisting grinding pain felt about the navel; constipation; thirst; face sallow; emaciation; sweet taste in mouth; paralysis of extensor muscles of wrist (dropped hand); a blue line along the gums where the teeth are present.

Antidotes.—Emetics; purgatives (saline, as Sulph. Magnesia or Soda). To eliminate the poison from the system in the chronic form, Iodid. Potass. and Epsom Salts, or Dilute Sulphuric Acid.

Tests.—To an acidulated solution add Sulph. Hydrogen, the black Sulphide of Lead is precipitated. Iodid. Potass. throws down the Yellow Iodide of Lead, and Bichromate of Potass. the Yellow Chromate from a lead solution.

COPPER SULPHATE—BLUE VITRIOL.—Fatal Dose—Uncertain. Fatal Period—From 4 hours. Verdigris same symptoms as the Sulphate.

Symptoms.—Gripping pain over the abdomen; vomiting (vomited matters may be blue or green); diarrhœa; headache; giddiness; dyspnœa; quick pulse; cold extremities; jaundice; coma; convulsions; death.

Antidotes.—Albumen, milk. Favour vomiting by warm drinks.

Tests.—A piece of bright steel in the solution is coated with copper. Sulph. Hydrogen gives a chocolate-brown Precipitate. Ammonia produces a deep-blue solution.

ZINC SULPHATE.—Fatal Dose—Uncertain. Fatal Period—From 4 hours.

Symptoms.—Violent vomiting; pain in belly, and purging; collapse.

Antidotes.—Tea ; coffee ; oak-bark infusion ; milk and albumen. Encourage vomiting.

Tests.—In neutral or alkaline solution Sulphuretted Hydrogen throws down a white Precipitate.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC—Burnett's Disinfectant Fluid.

Symptoms and Antidotes.—Same as Zinc Sulphate.

CARBOLIC or PHENIC ACID is a "Corrosive Irritant, and also affects the brain like a narcotic poison." Fatal Dose—Child died from two tea-spoonfuls of the brown acid. Half-an-ounce killed a young man. Shortest Fatal Period—Half-an-hour.

Symptoms.—The concentrated Acid produces burning pain in mouth, throat, stomach. The mucous membrane of mouth is white and corrugated ; vomiting of frothy matters ; skin cold and clammy ; pulse rapid, intermittent ; insensibility ; stertorous breathing ; coma ; pupils contracted ; strong odour of the acid in the breath.

Treatment.—Remove the contents of the stomach with stomach-pump, then wash it out with warm water.

Tests.—The peculiar odour is the most delicate test.

SAVIN.—The tops or the volatile oil. Used to procure abortion, but only indirectly influences the uterus.

Symptoms.—Severe pain in abdomen ; vomiting stranguary ; rarely purging.

Treatment.—Emetics, purgatives (castor-oil).

Analysis.—The vomiting of a greenish fluid, with odour of Savin ; in this may be detected, with the microscope, some tips of Savin leaves. If the oil has been used, it may be distilled from other matters dissolved in Ether, evaporate, and examine the oil.

CROTON OIL, or SEEDS.—The Liniment contains one-eighth of the oil. Fatal Dose—15 to 20 drops.

Symptoms.—Hot and burning pain in mouth, stomach, bowels ; violent purging and vomiting ; great prostration. The patient rapidly sinks.

Treatment.—Stomach-pump, emetics, and demulcent drinks.

Analysis.—Peculiar odour ; acrid taste ; produces a pustular eruption on the skin. Being soluble in Ether, it can be thus separated from other matters, the solvent evaporated, and the oil left.

CASTOR-OIL SEEDS.—Smallest Fatal Dose—3 seeds have destroyed life in 46 hours.

Symptoms.—Severe pain in the belly ; violent vomiting and purging ; severe cramps ; skin cold and clammy ; pulse small ; collapse.

Treatment.—Emetics, demulcent drinks.

Analysis.—Covering of the seeds grey, with brown spots and lines.

COLCHICUM.—Smallest Fatal Dose—Half-an-ounce of the wine. Shortest Fatal Period—7 hours.

Symptoms.—Burning pain in stomach and belly ; nausea ; vomiting ; purging of yellow serous fluid ; cold and clammy skin ; pulse small ; cramps ; heart's action depressed.

Treatment.—Emetics, digitalis, stimulants.

Analysis.—Colchicina (by Stass' process) gives with Nitric Acid a rich violet colour.

ERGOT OF RYE *SECALE CORNUTUM*.

Symptoms.—Dryness of throat ; burning pain in stomach ; vomiting, and occasionally purging ; headache ; delirium. The heart's action diminishes until death.

Treatment.—Emetics, demulcent drinks ; digitalis, to support heart's action.

Analysis.—Ergot is curved with a longitudinal furrow along concavity, blunt at the ends, brown externally, pink internally ; triturated with Liq. Potassæ, gives strong herring-brine odour. The powder may be identified by this odour with Potash.

CANTHARIDES—SPANISH FLIES.—Fatal Period—24 hours.

Symptoms.—Acrid taste ; burning pain in throat, stomach, belly ; vomiting of mucus, with blood and shining green particles, if the powder has been swallowed ; constant desire to pass urine, which is bloody. Purging may be present ; priapism. In fatal cases there may be fainting and convulsions.

Treatment.—Emetics, demulcent drinks.

Analysis.—The green particles from the wing-covers of the flies show that the powder has been taken. Excess of Chloroform will extract the Cantharidine, which, if placed on the skin, ought to cause vesication.

NEUROTICS.

OPIUM.—Tincture of Opium, and other Preparations of it.—Smallest Fatal Doses—4 grs. of Opium, and 2 drs. of Tincture. Fatal Period—3 to 12 hours.

Symptoms come on in about half-an-hour. There is first excitement, then giddiness, drowsiness, stupor, insensibility, coma. Pupils contracted, and insensible to light, but towards the end become dilated. The breathing, at first quick, becomes slow, then stertorous. The face has a peculiar "earthy appearance." The skin may be cold, or warm and perspiring ; later, it may be bathed in cold perspiration. In the earlier stages the patient may be roused ; in the later he cannot be. The pulse, at first quick and irregular, becomes slow, feeble, and lastly imperceptible. All the secretions are stopped, except that of the skin.

Treatment.—Emetics, if the patient can swallow ; if not, the stomach-pump. Diluents in both cases, to wash out contents of stomach. Strong tea, coffee ; digitalis, to keep the heart going. Am-

monia to the nostrils. Irritation of any kind to the surface ; pricking, pinching, &c. Keep the patient walking ; shake him ; loud talking ; tap sharply on the forehead with the finger-nails. As a last resource, galvanism and artificial respiration.

Analysis.—Boil a little of the suspected liquid in a shallow vessel, which will give the odour of Opium. Morphia and Meconic Acid are separated by a complicated process. A crystal of Morphia, with a drop of Nitric Acid, gives deep ruddy fumes, and, on adding water, forms an orange-coloured solution. Perchloride of Iron gives to a solution of Morphia an inky blue ; Meconic Acid, with the Persalt of Iron, gives a deep red solution, the colour being destroyed by solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

MORPHIA, being the principal active ingredient of Opium, poisoning by it very much resembles that of Opium.

BELLADONNA contains the alkaloid Atropia. Roots, leaves, and berries all poisonous.

Symptoms.—Dryness of throat and mouth ; intense thirst ; nausea ; vomiting ; dilatation of pupils ; giddiness ; depression ; delirium ; convulsions ; coma.

Treatment.—Same as for Opium.

HYOSCYAMUS and **STRAMONIUM** resemble Belladonna in their actions.

DIGITALIS, or its alkaloid, **DIGITALINE**.

Symptoms.—Vomiting ; purging ; pain ; headache ; slowing and irregularity of pulse ; pupils dilated ; great depression of the heart's action ; convulsions, and coma.

Treatment.—Purgatives ; emetics ; vegetable infusions, tea, coffee ; brandy, and stimulants.

CONIUM—MACULATUM—HEMLOCK.

Symptoms.—"Paralysis, first of voluntary muscles, next of chest, then diaphragm ; asphyxia : the heart acting after death."

Treatment.—Emetics ; purgatives ; stimulants.

ACONITE.—Smallest Fatal Dose—1 dr. of Tinct. Shortest Fatal Period—One and a-quarter hour.

Symptoms.—Numbness and tingling of lips, tongue, mouth, throat ; giddiness ; weakness ; nausea ; vomiting ; pain at stomach ; pulse feeble, irregular ; skin cold and clammy ; oppressed breathing ; death from asphyxia or syncope.

Treatment.—Emetics ; purgatives ; animal charcoal ; digitalis, stimulants.

HYDROCYANIC ACID—PRUSSIC ACID.—Ph. B. Acid contains 2 per cent., Scheele's Acid has 5 per cent. Smallest Fatal Dose—About min. xxx. Shortest Fatal Period—Within 5 minutes.

Symptoms.—When a large dose is taken ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.), symptoms come on almost immediately—faintness; insensibility; long-drawn, gasping respiration, sometimes stertorous; skin cold and clammy; great congestion of face and head; eyes bright; pupils dilated; pulse very small. A small dose (min. xxx.) produces faintness, giddiness, constriction round the head, oppressed breathing, involuntary evacuations, paralysis of limbs. Tetanic spasms precede death.

Treatment.—Inhalation of Ammonia from a dilute solution in the early stage; emetics, if they can be swallowed; if not, use the stomach-pump; cold affusion to head, chest, spine.

Internal remedies, unless at hand, can be of no use. If Carbonate of Potash or Soda, and the Sulphates of Iron, be at hand, they may be dissolved in water, and administered; with the Acid they form Prussian Blue. Unless the dose be small, and the case treated early, there is little hope of recovery from a poison of such activity.

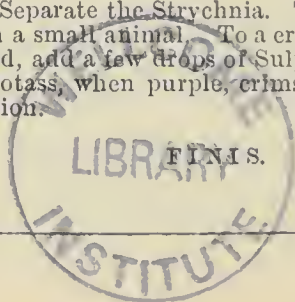
Analysis.—The odour of Prussic Acid, which may be perceived in the breath or apartment, is quite different from that of Bitter Almonds. Acidulate the suspected liquid with Sulphuric Acid; distil about one-sixth of it; to a small portion of the distillate add Sol. Nitrate Silver, a white Precipitate is produced, insoluble in cold, but soluble in hot Nitric Acid. To another portion add Liq. Potassæ, the Mixed Sulphates of Iron, then Sulphuric Acid; Prussian Blue will be formed.

NUX VOMICA, and its active principle, **STRYCHNIA**.—Smallest Fatal Dose— $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Shortest Fatal Period—10 minutes. Nux Vomica Powder—30 grs.; and Extract, 3 grs.

Symptoms.—Intense bitter taste in mouth, and in a few minutes a feeling of suffocation and difficulty of breathing. Jerking of the limbs, then rigidity; the body curved, resting on the heels and occiput (opisthotonos). Eyes prominent; face and lips dusky; countenance expressive of intense anxiety. Great thirst, but cannot drink from spasmic closure of jaw. As death approaches, the tetanic spasms succeed each other more quickly, and he dies from exhaustion in the interval, or asphyxia in an attack.

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